THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH—MARCH 14, 1845.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES—No. 6.

CUTLERY.

We put a No. to the head of this because we intend to carry out a plan, formed some time since, of noticing all branches of our Manufactures in detail. The following is only part of what we have to say on the subject of Cutlery, some of our Manufacturers being absent from the city:

We have lately noticed a new establishment in Allegheny city, conducted by Messrs. ROWLAND & TINGLE, in which five hands are employed. They manufacture Files, Knives and Forks, some of which are Ivory tipped, and are certainly as well finished as imported, of the same quality.—We have examined a number of specimens of common and fine Knives and Forks in the various stages of manufacture, and also large and beautiful Carving Knives and Forks, both Ivory and Ox-Horn tipped; Vegetable Knives and Forks of a very superior finish, Bowie Knives; Penknives of one, two, three and four blades; Shoemakers Knives, &c.

One thing worthy of note is, the fact, that they are manufacturing steel, both common and cast, for their own use from Pittsburgh Iron, several fine articles made from it were shown to us. They assert that they have made, and can make as good cast steel as is imported, and at a much less price, which they have proved by using some of their own converting for edge tools and cutlery. We know nothing particularly of the quality of any kind of steel, but we do know that if, by fair experiment, the thing has been done, it can be done again; and if *twice* the fact is settled. Perhaps we, here in Pittsburgh, have had as many, and as costly experiments to convert our iron as any other city in the United States—they have all heretofore failed, or only measurably succeeded, and the consequence is that a new announcement of success is received with caution. We have noticed an article going the rounds, to the purport that a Mr. BROADMEADOW had received certain privileges from the Legislature of Va. for some new invention of his in the production of steel. This Mr. B. is well known here, having failed some years since to convert iron in this city, after sinking large sums of money for others as well as for himself—if he had any. We shall wait awhile, therefore, until we have some grounds for faith in *his* new scheme. All this is no reason why we should not succeed some time, for, as Mr. ELLSWORTH observes in his late report, it is unreasonable to conclude because the thing has not been done hitherto, that, therefore, it cannot be done at all. If Messrs. ROWLAND & TINGLE (one of these gentlemen was brought over by the Messrs. SHOENBERGERS, to conduct or assist in the experiments they were making,) have succeeded in a small way, they should be encouraged, because the successful establishment of steel works in Pittsburgh would immensely enance the wealth of the city, and be a vast saving o the country; and it is clear enough that whoever *does* succeed will amass an immense fortune. We have plenty of capital, and can well afford to venture a trifle in carrying out on a larger scale an experiment which may have proved safe on a small one. Every body knows that the manufacture of *spring* steel is now just as well established in this city as that of iron. We have *three* establishments converting it, which produce hundreds of tons annually, and another will shortly be in operation. This sells at 5¼a5¾ per lb. This was an experiment but a few years ago—it is no longer so; and we look with confidence to the successful establishment of extensive cast steel works within a few years to come.

But we commenced writing about something else. The Files made by Messrs. R. & T. we did not examine, but have no doubt about their quality, from what we saw of other articles in their shop. This, too, is a branch which will become of very great importance to Pittsburgh, and we are only surprised that some of our heavy capitalists have not taken hold of it before this. So completely has the reputation of our Files been established, that Messrs. ANKRIM & SON have filled many orders for eastern cities. The expansion of the manufacture a thousand fold would find a market in the Union. As to the extensive manufacture of all descriptions of common cutlery, such as knives and forks, we can see no reason why it should not succeed. Horns are taken from this neighborhood to England to tip them with, the steel is converted from iron imported into that country from Sweden, and the finished article is brought here and sold to us to eat our meals with. Very serviceable articles they are, and we should be in a curious fix if all at once our supplies of eating instruments were cut off, and we had to feed ourselves *a la Turkque*.

ST. LOUIS.

This beautiful western city has a most astonishing growth. A census has just been taken by the authority of the city, from which it appears that the total number of inhabitants falls only a fraction short of *thirty-six thousand!* The Republican states that in 1830 the population of St. Louis, then confined within much narrower limits than it now is, was 6,252. In 1837, including the territory now embraced in the city, the population was 14,253. In 1842, within the then incorporated limits it was 19,063. In March, 1843, the population within the present limits was 28,357. In October last, when the census was taken by authority of the State, the total number was 34,140. Now, by the city census, which has been taken with much care, it is 35,930. Exhibiting an increase within two years of 7,575 souls!

There can be no doubt that St. Louis, from her position, will grow to a great size. Her situation give her all the elements of commercial prosperity. Although St. Louis is 1200 miles by river from this city, yet she seems like a near neighbor. Our beautiful and comfortable boats make the trip in from six to seven days, and at a cost, for cabin passage, including the best of boarding, of from $6 to $8: only the price of boarding in a respectable hotel, and affording the passenger opportunity to look at Cincinnati, Louisville, and other river towns. No country in the world affords such cheap and agreeable facilities for travel as our western waters, and in none are towns so many miles apart brought into so close contiguity.

The New Administration.

The course of the new administration in the bestowal of patronage, and in the appointment of officers, will be watched with some interest for some time to come. There is a general impression, from symptoms already developed, that Mr. POLK will prove any thing but ductile in the hands of the party, and that his administration will be less proscriptive than that of JACKSON'S and VAN BUREN'S. The fact that no nominations were sent in on Monday, is a little ominous, and the office-hunters are any thing but easy.

There is another indication. The first official advertisement of the new administration, that we have seen, and we presume the first which has been published, is inserted in the National Intelligencer, with directions to be published in the Madisonian and Constitution, at Washington; the Sun, Baltimore; the Ledger, Philadelphia; the Evening Post, New York; Times, Boston; and Chronicle and Old Dominion, Portsmouth, Va. The Globe is not mentioned.

On the subject of the policy of the new administration, in regard to removals, the National Intelligencer, remarks:

There are many *rumors* of intended removals from office by the new administration; but, if any thing like a proscriptive policy is intended, it is at least slow in showing itself. We incline to think that our new President will not descend quite as low in search of objects of punishment for opinion's sake as some of his predecessors have done; and we are not without some hope, indeed, that he will discountenance and discourage attempts by Democratic General Committees, by Clubs, and that sort of machinery, to dictate to him such appointments as ought ever to be made more with reference to the public interest than to mere demagogism and party service. We observe that these cliques and combinations, too often successful under the late Administrations, are again at work, in New York and elsewhere, to accomplish their own selfish and interested purposes. Our having opposed the election of Mr. Polk is no reason why we should not earnestly desire that he may prove by his conduct that he is neither to be cajoled nor terrified into any course contrary to his own sense of right.

THE STANDING COMMITTES OF THE SENATE.—The Committees of the Senate have been appointed, and are published in the National Intelligencer. ALLEN of Ohio, who betrayed his state on the Texas question, and who is of the war party, is chairman of the committe of Foreign Affairs. It is painful to see such men as WEBSTER, JOHN M. CLAYTON, CORWIN, JOHNSON, ARCHER and others, plying second fiddle to ALLEN, DICKINSON, STURGEON, ATHERTON, &c. But so it is. The following are the

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Allen, chairman, Cass, Archer, Atherton, and Huger.

On Finance.—Messrs. Woodbury, McDuffie, Benton, Evans, and Phelps.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Haywood, Dix, Huntington, Johnson of Maryland, and Sevier.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickinson, Sturgeon, Simmons, Semple, and Speight.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Sturgeon, Semple, Upham, Bates, and Barrow.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Hannegan, Crittenden, Dix, and Phelps.

On Militia.—Messrs. Atchison, Semple, Barrow, Fairfield, and Corwin.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Fairfield, Colquitt, McDuffie, John M. Clayton and Dickinson.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Breese, Speight, Ashley, Woodbridge, and Jarnagin.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Hannegan, Semple, Johnson, of Louisana, Dayton, Thomas Clayton.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Sevier, Bagby, Phelps, Morchead, and Atchison.

On Claims.—Messrs. Bagby, Mangum, John M. Clayton, Semple and Dickinson.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Semple, Jarnagin, Greene, Hannegan and Colquitt.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Ashley, Huger, Webster, Berrien, and Breese.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Niles, Sturgeon, Simmons, Semple, and Johnson, of Lousiana.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Atherton, Lewis, Corwin, Sturgeon and Woodbridge.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Dix, Bates, Miller, Ashley and Atchison.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Colquitt, Sevier, Johnson of Maryland, Miller and Woodbury.

On Patents and the Patent Office.—Messrs. Woodbridge, Hannegan, Sturgeon Speight and Lewis.

On Retrenchment.—Messrs. Lewis, Morehead, Atherton, Dayton and Dickinson.

On Territories.—Messrs. Bagby, Allen, Lewis, Evans and John M. Clayton.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Dayton, Simmons, and Bates.

To audit and control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Niles, Breese and Corwin.

On Printing.—Messrs. Atherton, Simmons and Semple.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Speight, Greene, Jarnagin.

☞ The public will regret to learn the death of the wife of the Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE of Maryland, who died on Saturday. Mrs. P. had been dangerously ill for some time, which had kept Mr. P. from his seat in the U. S. Senate.

A splendid ship of fourteen hundred tons measurement, owned by Messrs. GRINNEL, MINTURN & Co. of New York, and intended for their Liverpool line of packets, is nearly completed. She has been named after HENRY CLAY, and at her bow is a full length figure of the distinguished statesman; in pure white, with his cloak hanging loosely upon his shoulders.

FIRE IN MEMPHIS.—A destructive fire took place in Memphis, Tenn., on the 28th ult.—The "Appeal" printing office, and some dozen other buildings, occupied by Grocers and Mechanics, were destroyed. Loss estimated at $15,000.

RHODE ISLAND AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—*A contrast.*—The Supreme Court of the United States has granted the writ of error prayed for in the petition of T. W. DORR. The effect of this will be to try the question whether the constitution and laws of the United States have been violated by the action of Rhode Island in the trial of Dorr for treason.

Rhode Island acquiesces in this as a law-abiding State should, and thus places herself in striking contrast with the nullifying State of South Carolina, which only obeys so far as suits her sovereign pleasure. This inequality of things between sovereign States cannot long last. A decision of the question whether one State can trample on the rights of another with impunity, setting herself above the supreme law of the land; must soon be had.

THE ILLINOIS LEAD REGION.—A gentleman at St. Louis from Galena, reported that the miners had been unusually successful in raising mineral during the winter, and that there was a very large amount of lead on the landing at Galena ready for shipment. The winter had been pleasant, and much less snow had fallen than had been known for several years past. The breaking up of the ice and opening of navigation is also much earlier than usual.

ILLINOIS CANAL.—The Canal Bill, making provision for raising revenue to pay the interest, has passed both Houses, in a shape satisfactory to the Bondholders, thereby making it certain the Canal will be finished.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, MARCH 10, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—In the House this morning, "being petition day," as we letter writers say, the usual immense quantity of such interesting documents were presented; amongst others the following were handed to the Speaker by Mr. Bigham: remonstrance from Philadelphia against allowing the New York and Erie Rail Road Company to construct a road through Pike County; from Allegheny County for a change in the license law; from Mr. John Rhey of Pittsburgh, for a re-examination and settlement of his accounts as a contractor on the Pennsylvania Canal.

Mr. Burrell of Westmoreland presented a petition for the passage of a law prohibiting the use of mercury, calomel or any preparation of mercury in the practise of medicine—the petition denounces the use of this "poison" as "a heaven daring sin, calling loudly for legislative action." It was referred to a select Committee, consisting of Dr. Samuels of Lehigh and others.

The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform were instructed to inquire into the expediency of allotting the canals and railroads in sections to contractors bidding lowest, to perform the annual repairs on the same.

The Committee on Militia, reported adverse to exempting firemen from militia duty.

The appropriation bill, (which has been made the special order for every day at eleven o'clock, except Thursday, which is devoted to private bills,) was taken up in committee and variously amended, chiefly in a reduction of the appropriations for postage, on account of the Reform Postage Bill having passed Congress.

In Senate, the House resolution fixing Thursday for election of a United States Senator, was concurred in.

Mr. Sullivan (Judiciary) reported the bill relative to a Reporter in the Supreme Court with sundry a mendments.

Mr. Champneys (Education) a bill fixing the age at which children should be admitted in Public Schools.

Mr. Sullivan (Retrenchment and Reform) reported alterations of the Constitution providing for holding the annual election and that for President and Vice President upon one day, and limiting the Sessions of the Legislature to sixty days.

A supplement to the Act of 1840, relative to Executions, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Crabb, the committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill requiring a monthly statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Commonwealth to be prepared and published by the State Treasurer.

Mr. Sullivan called up the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road bill, as reported by Mr. Gibbons from the Select committee on the subject, when Mr. Champneys moved to postpone until Wednesday, which was agreed to by a vote of 15 to 14.

An act requiring Prison Inspectors, Clerks of Criminal Courts, Sheriffs and Prosecuting Attorneys to report annually to the Secretary of ths Commonwealth, passed.

The bill recharting the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia, was taken up and passed Committee with sundry amendments.

Both Houses held afternoon sessions to-day, and will continue to do so almost every day during the remainder of the session, which will terminate sometime in April—about the 10th, probably.

In the House a large number of Senate amendments to an election bill were considered and the mass of them non-concurred in.

The following bills passed finally, viz:

A supplement to the Act of June 13, 1836, "relating to the commencement of actions," providing that no suit or other legal proceeding in any court, brought by a *feme sole*, now or hereafter pending, shall abate by the subsequent marriage of the plaintiff, but the husband shall have the power to become a party thereto and prosecute the same to final judgment or decree.

An act from Senate relating to bail, and attachments, which provides that the bail in cases of appeal from the judgments of aldermen, justices, and arbitrators shall be absolute, for the payment of all costs accrued or that may be legally recovered against the appellants; and the bail in all cases, where bail is now required, for the the stay of execution shall be bail absolute for the payment of debt, interest and costs at the expiration of the stay of execution. In all cases of foreign attachment the bail shall be absolute for payment of debt interest and cost. The right to appeal is extended to defendants, in all cases where it is now enjoyed by plaintiffs. So much of the act of 16th June 1836, relating to executions, as provides for the levy and recovery of debt due defendants, by attachment and scire facias, is extended to all attachments issued on judgments against corporations (other than municipal) and all such process may be proceeded in to execution under the same regulations as in the case of individual defendants. So much of 36th section of act of 1836 as relates to service of attachments on defendants is repealed.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1845.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

An Executive session was moved by Mr. Woodbury this morning, immediately after the Senate was called to order. There were two Senators less present than on Saturday—Mr. Colquitt of Ga. and Mr. Miller of N. J., who, it is understood, have "paired off."

The Senate took up the nomination of Mr. Bancroft as Secretary of the Navy, in Executive session, and without any formal opposition he was confirmed.

After wasting an hour in the expectation of receiving some communication from the President, and none being received, the Senate adjourned. It is said to-day that there will be but few nominations before the final adjournment of the Senate, which, it is understood, will be as early as Monday next.

From the N. Y. Express, of Monday evening last.

Mexico—Late and Important.

We learn from unquestionable authority that Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister at Washington, sent in his protest on Friday, and demanded his passports, and that he will leave for this city, to embark in a few days, or as soon as the health of his family will permit. On Saturday, he had received no reply from the Secretary of State.

Despatches were received here from the Mexican Government by the barque Anahuac, which arrived on Friday from Vera Cruz. They were instantly sent on to Gen. Almonte. It appears by the following intelligence which came by the same conveyance, but which escaped the Press at that time, that news of the Annexation by the House of Rrepresentatives had reached Mexico, but probably not in time to receive the attention of the Government prior to the sailing of the vessel.

We have received the Government Diario of Mexico of Feb. 14th.

The news of the passage of the Annexation Bill through the House had just arrived, as appears from the following paragraphs which we translate.

MEXICO, FEB 14th.—A private letter from the United States contains the following paragraphs, which we hasted to publish, on account of the great interest of their contents.

"The Washington mail which has just arrived brings letters and papers of the evening of Jan. 25th. The Madisonian (an official journal) of that evening says that, at half past three o'clock on that day, the bill of Mr. Brown for the annexation of Texas was passed by the House of Representatives, and immediately sent to the Senate. The Madisonian says that the bill passed by a small majority; and a private letter from a well informed writer, states that it was carried by 21 votes, and that he fears it will be rejected by the Senate."

(Here follows a translat ionof the bill.)

We shall not now undertake to discuss a question of such importance to the republic, and in which its honor and most unquestionable right are involved. We know that the Supreme Government, in the midst of the business with which it is surrounded, attends, with that patriotic zeal which distinguishes the present administration, to the departments of Texas. The preceding news does not surprise us, for all were apprized of the resolution of the President of the United States to effect the annexation after the Senate had refused it. The circumstance, that the government has obtained a very small majority in the House of Representatives, and that the Senate consists of the same members who have once rejected it, leads us to hope that the hostile plans of the American Government may yet prove ineffectual, which the Government of Mexico, relying on justice and public opinion will oppose with all her power, and with all the resources at her command.

By a decree of Gen. Ricon, vagabonds in the State of Mexico are to be arrested, and sent into the army, to the farms or workshops.

A bill is before Congress prohibiting newspapers, &c., from proposing resistance to the government, ridiculing it, &c.

The papers before us are partly filled with documents from different quarters, declaring adhesion to the new administration.

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 15, 1845.

A magnificent Fence or Railing.

Our attention was arrested the other day by the appearance of some singular looking castings, in a cart on Federal street, Allegheny city. On inquiry we learned they were parts of a Cast Iron Railing or Fence, to be placed on the top of the Portico in the Row owned by WM. ROBINSON, Esq., known as "Portico Row." Since that we have seen the Patterns of the several pieces, which were brought from England by Mr. R. when there on a mission from Government. We believe the whole affair will make one of the most magnificent Railings in the Union, and we are certain there is nothing in the West equal to them.

We are also informed by an ingenious mechanic from England that it is precisely the same design and pattern used for the Railing of Buckingham Palace, London. It was cast by Messieurs J. & J. W. SMITH, of Allegheny city, and is now being put up by them. Mr. ROBINSON deserves credit for his taste and liberality in the introduction of such a beautiful work of art. The Messrs. SMITHS will have other new designs for Railing in a short time. Mr. R. designs having the whole front of his grounds in Allegheny city, enclosed with the same, or something similar, and equally handsome. We cannot well describe it, and as it will be completed in a few days, those who are curious, can step over the lower bridge and take a look at it.

CONVICTION OF MCCURRY.—In the city court of Baltimore, on Wednesday last, Henry McCurry, charged with the murder of Paul Roux, was found "guilty of murder in the first degree." The punishment is death.

BURNING OF THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. PIKE.

We exceedingly regret to learn from the Cincinnati Republican, that on Wednesday morning, the 5th inst., between two and three o'clock, the residence of Mrs. Pike, (widow of the lamented Gen. Pike,) situated in Boone County, Kentucky, three miles below North Bend, was discovered to be on fire. Owing to the scarcity of water, and the impossibility of obtaining assistance, it was entirely destroyed.

The building was a very beautiful one, and had been built at a very great expense. But the most serious loss, and that one is irreparable, was the large and very valuable Library, as well also the manuscripts, &c., of her deceased husband. The flag taken by him from the British at the Battle of York, in Upper Canada (where he lost his life) his uniform, together with everything relating to him, as well as correspondence, which was in all probability extremely valuable, not only to his widow, but to the country, met one common fate. The family have for the time being taken up their residence in a log house which was built immediately after the flood of 1832, (when the mansion which has but lately been destroyed by fire, was partially submerged by water,) for the purpose of retiring to in case an inundation like the one just mentioned should again be threatened.

The loss of the house, but more particularly that of the effects of her late husband, will be most severely felt by Mrs. Pike.

There is nothing positively known as to the origin of the fire, some supposing it to have been accidental, while others judge it to have been the work of an incendiary. We have heard that Mrs. Pike, as well as her whole family, saved but one dress each.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—A bill has passed both houses of the Maryland Legislature, and became a law, to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland.—Thus the east are pushing one link after another towards the waters of the Ohio, to compete for the trade of the growing and mighty West. The day, without doubt, will come when this canal will be completed to Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK!

A New Avenue of Communication.

While our citizens are anxiously awaiting the action of our Legislature, securing to them an avenue to Baltimore and Philadelphia, by Railroad, a new, and to many an unexpected, *canal communication* is opened up direct to New York city, without even the necessity of transhipment! How this will make our amiable Wheeling neighbors stare! It is not true! It can't be possible! What, another ditch! It is even so. Probably before this season closes, boats will clear from Pittsburgh for New York *direct*. But how is it, says one—I never dreamt of such a thing! It is all revealed in the following article, which we find in the New York Evening Gazette, a spirited paper, which has taken the place of the defunct American:

"*New York, Baltimore and the trade of the West.*"

Messrs. Editors of the Gazette:—An article thus headed appeared in your paper of the 7th instant, evincing a proper spirit in reference to the great importance of our merchants being able to offer as great inducements to the Western purchasers of goods as those of Philadelphia.

Allow me, however, to call your attention and that of the public to a new avenue to the great West from this city, that is about being completed by the Lehigh Canal Company.

This enterprising company, at a very heavy expense, connected their works with the canals of Pennsylvania at Wilkesbarre, and are now about making arrangements for canal boats to run direct to that place, being a distance of 191 miles from Jersey City by the Morris and Lehigh canals; and thence by the Pennsylvania canals and Portage railroad to Pittsburgh, 359 miles;—making together a grand total of 553 miles.

It is but reasonable to suppose that several transportation companies will be formed for carrying goods direct from this city to Pittsburgh by this route, without transhipment, probably before the year closes, and at rates one third or one half less than is now paid via Philadelphia, and also by boats that will leave this city and Pittsburgh daily.

Should this be the case, the produce of the upper vallies of the Ohio that reach Pittsburgh will be afforded the opportunity of being brought to this market on quite as favorable terms as to the city of Philadelphia, and thus our merchants will have it in their power to offer facilities quite equal to our sister cities farther to the South.

You need not be informed that if our merchants can ship goods at our own wharves and take a bill of lading for Pittsburgh, without the expense or risk of transhipment, and by a route less expensive and shorter than any other, that it must tend to invite additional trade to us; that the Morris canal, in connection with the Lehigh and the railroad of the latter company, from Whitehaven to Wilkesbarre, will be able to accompish this object in the course of three months is absolutely certain. That the Morris canal will be enlarged to the capacity of 60 ton boats, by about the 1st of June, is quite certain from the number of hands now employed on the work. This need not now prevent the establishment of the line of steamers to Baltimore; there will be business enough for all.

This latter is true. "*There will be business enough for all.*" The more avenues there are opened up between Pittsburgh and the East, the more western trade will flow here. The Gazette says a continuous Railroad from New York to Pittsburgh is earnestly talked of, and that paper urges its wealthy merchants to prosecute the enterprize without delay.

This new connexion, bringing upon our Main Line, for nearly its whole length, a vast increase of trade, must tend greatly to the benefit of the state at large by securing to us a corresponding increase of receipts from tolls. For this reason we trust a just and liberal policy will be adopted towards this new work, by our Canal Commissioners.

OUR SENATORS.

Allegheny and Butler counties are ably and usefully represented in our state Senate, by Messrs. DARSIE and SULLIVAN. Their industry, ability, and untiring zeal in behalf of the interests of the State, command the respect of all classes, and have called forth the encomiums of the oposite party, oftener, perhaps, than usual in regard to public men. The Bradford Argus, a Locofoco paper, contains the following notice of these gentlemen:

Of Mr. Darsie, the writer speaks thus:

"Mr. Darsie, of Allegheny, is one of the most active members of the Whig party in the Senate, and is a rapid, fluent, energetic and able debater. He has considerable talent—long experience—having been a member of the other branch, and a re-elected member of the Senate. He speaks more frequently than any other Senator, and always well, and to the purpose."

Mr. SULLIVAN is spoken of in the following strain:

Mr. Sullivan, of Butler, is one of the ablest men in the Senate. He is a man of splendid talents—a powerful speaker, and one of the most industrious and indefatigable members of the body. He is the champion of Retrenchment and Reform, having been the first to move in the great work, and it is doubtless, his persevering efforts that have carried those great measures through. He is not the representative of a party, but of the PEOPLE—and regards the weal of the Commonwealth, rather than that of any political party, in every vote he gives. He has doubtless done more to lessen the expenditures of government, and lighten the burdens of the taxation, than any other member of the Legislature, although he has been ably seconded by many members of both parties. He is identified, however, with the opposition."

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, March 11, 1845

DEAR SIR:—A great number of our public men, politicians, statesmen, and men of every kind and quality, were nominated as candidates for United States Senate—only *one* can by any possibility be elected, and why such scores are nominated, with no probability of receiving a single vote, is a mystery to me. If some folk's vanity is thus easily satisfied, it may be regarded as harmless, costing the state no more than the journalizing of the names and the time spent in making the nominations.

In Senate, the amendments made to the election bill, and yesterday non-concurred in by the House, were insisted upon, and a committee of conference appointed.

The re-charter of the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia, passed second reading. "Individual liability" was affixed to one of the sections.

With the exception of the following, among other bills, which passed the House of Representatives this afternoon, I have nothing whatever to report; the following are the acts alluded to:

An Act authorizing Wm. Ayers, trustee of Wm. Ayers, to mortgage a certain estate, and for other purposes.

An Act to attach the farm of Joseph Porter, of Cherry township, in Butler County, to Mercer township, in said county.

An Act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Trust and Savings Institution.

An Act assenting to a purchase made by the United States of a piece of land near Pittsburgh, for a Marine hospital.

The choice of a Senator now engrosses all our attention, and caucusing and boring are the order of the day—of those most prominent I may mention Judge Banks and Mr. Cooper, of the Whigs and Messrs. Porter, Eldred, Champneys, Cameron and Ingersoll, of the Locofocos; the two last mentioned are supposed to have the best chance of success at present. The majority of "the party" are in favor of a caucus, but a majority of the party is not a majority of the joint meeting, and it will take a *union* of the whole party to elect any one. Porter is busy, Cameron has been here a week, and Ingersoll) I learn) arrived this afternoon. The election of Cameron will be a sore blow to the Administration; his friends are talking loudly against Mr. Shunk, even now. Hon. Jesse Miller is generally considered the administration candidate—he stands no chance. There will be no election, *unless the Whigs choose*. Whether they should adhere to a man of their own, and defeat an election, or choose the best of the Loco candidates presented to them, and thus give Pennsylvania her full representation, is the question. The selection of a *Tariff* Locofoco, (if such can be found where white crows are scarce,) might be, under the circumstances, the best policy on this occasion. As matters now stand, Cameron stock is above par. The Odd-Fellows meet to-night and the Masons to-morrow evening—what effect this may have on the Senatorial stock, time will determine.

REVENUE BOARD.

To-day in the Board of Revenue Commissioners, the following counties were decided upon, as follows, viz:

Warren, Elk, Northumberland and Schuylkill, as valued before.

	Ind'l Val'n.	Ind'l Tax.	Rate.
Jefferson,	$500	$10	2 per ct.
Potter,	500	10	2 "
Somerset,	1,000	10	1 "

Propositions are pending to increase Columbia 12½ and Cumberland 10 per cent—and the greater part of the remaining counties have been postponed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1845.

No nominations are understood to have been confimed by the U. S. Senate to-day, nor acted upon, except to be referred to the respective committees.

It is said, and I have no doubt the fact is so, that Mr. John Armstrong, of Nashville, Tennessee, has been nominated as Consul of Liverpool, and Mr. John Davis, of Pennsylvania, a few years since one of the Representatives in Congress from that State, Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, in place of Mr. Cooper, the tragedian, whose temporary commission to the same office had expired. There were various other nominations made, it is said, but I believe they were for minor offices.

This morning Mr. Buchanan, the New Secretary of State, entered upon the duties of his department.

I also learn that Mr. Bancroft, recently confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Navy, commenced the duties of his office this morning, and was waited upon by the clerks and gentlemen having charge of the different bureaus in the Navy Department. He will to-morrow receive the formal visit, it is reported, of the Naval officers now here, in full uniform.

It is said that Mr. Calhoun will leave this city for Charleston by the mail boat to morrow morning.

It is stated by the Board of Works in Canada, that the Welland Canal, in the spring, will afford passage for large vessels from Lake Ontario to the junction, and thence by the feeder to Lake Erie, and the upper part of the Canal will be completed during the summer. If steamboa locks are constructed, as is desired, steamers of both lakes can approach within five miles of each other, and this space will be crossed by a railway. The expenditure on this Canal to July last, reached $955,983.

Improvements in the navigation of the river St. Lawrence have been made, completing the ship navigation from the lakes to the ocean.

SOUTHERN VIEWS OF THE CABINET.—A RICH DOCUMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, the Calhoun organ of the South, thus portrays the character and standing of Mr. Polk's cabinet. What would have been said if a Whig had thus spoken of these dignitaries! We copy the letter as it shows the views of the Southern wing of the *Democracy*—such as Calhoun, M'Duffie, Rhett & Co:

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1845.

The Cabinet is known. Buchanan for the State Department; Walker for the Treasury; Marcy of New York for the War Department, Bancroft of Massachusetts, for the Navy; Cave Johnson for the Post Office; John W. Jones, Attorney General. You will see at a glance that it consists of two things—Old Hunkerism and Anti-Calhounism. These are the essential elements of its composition. If any of your people down south have been for the last ten years yearning for reform, you will see how triumphant it has become, in the organization of the Cabinet, and in order that this may be made clear to their entire satisfaction, I will give you a sketch of each of the high dignitaries composing it.

1. James Buchanan. Slightly suspected during the last war of beginning life not as he ought to have done, but now a Tariff Democrat. He it was that boasted that he had proved before the People of Pennsylvania, by Mr. Polk's Letter to Kane of Philadelphia, that he was a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay. If he believed this, in spite of the Kane letter, he was a fool: and if he did not believe it, and yet tried to convince the people of it—you know what he is. He is known to be an able, moderate Old Hunker—very timid, and hates trouble. He is hardly the man to face Great Britain in any difficult emergency; much less to negotiate a commercial treaty with her, for which by the late advices at Washington she is prepared—reducing reciprocally the duties in each country to the revenue standard. He declared in the Senate that the Act of 1833 gave sufficient protection to the manufacturers, yet voted for its overthrow; and then with his men in the House of Representatives refused both at the last Session and at this, to modify the Act of 1842.

2. Mr. Robert Walker, of Mississippi—but rather of Pennsylvania; for he was a leading politician in Pennsylvania before he left it, and has lately, by two Judges in Mississippi, been adjudged not to be a resident of that State. Mr. Walker is a clever man, of a good deal of astuteness of intellect and laborious habits, but without much grasp of mind, or originality. The greatest financial measure he has originated, is to tax worn jewelry and family plate. He goes for blue beads and pewter spoons. It is supposed he will make himself immortal by some such striking and original measure which will at once prove his genius, and save the country. Old Hunker No. 2.

3. William L. Marcy, as notorious as Nell Gwin in the time of Charles the first. He it was who first enunciated on the floor of the Senate that infamous principle in politics—"to the victors belong the spoils." He has been brought up in all the impurities of New York Politics, and does distinguished honor, it is said, to his education. His name is the synonym of all that is corrupt and proscriptive in politics. Old Hunker No. 3.

4. George Bancroft, a writer of history, and a good pamphleteer, ran for Governor last year in Massachusetts, merely to show him off—for success of course was known to be hopeless. Mr. Bancroft was a staunch adherent of Mr. Van Buren, speaks well, but has never been in active politics, and knows but little, therefore, of its practical duties. Besides, he was a rank Federalist some seven years ago, and therefore makes the better Hunker, No. 4.

5. Cave Johnson, one of the most malignant, narrow-minded, vindictive political partizans alive, and therefore just suited to the Post Office Department, with thirty thousand subjects for the knife of party proscription, and the *strengthening* of the Administration thereby. He has always exhibited the *grasp* of his undertaking, by assailing on the floor of Congress little private claims. On this account he was called by a Member of Congress, "the watch-dog of the Treasury."—"Oh yes!" says another—"a cur!" He has never been able to deliver a single speech during some fifteen years service in Congress, on a single general subject of any magnitude. He has written doggerel against Calhoun a long time ago, but hates him too much for that now. He was a rabid Van Buren man last year, and on the Texas question, the other day, declared that he would take Texas with slavery abolished in it, rather than embarrass Mr. Polk with the question. He is, par excellence, a Southern *New Yorker*, recognized by all the faithful as an Old Hunker, No. 5.

6. John W. Jones,* late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a regular party hack. He has a good voice, equal to the business of a Virginia county court, but will hardly adorn an office that a Wirt and a Legare has filled. At the last session of Congress he organized the Committee of Ways and Means so as to report against a modification of the Tariff. A Whig, Mr. Chappell, from Georgia, altered its character. So also he organized the committee on Rules to report the repeal of the 21st rule; and this committee on Federal Relations so as to defeat Texas annexation. He has won a title to the full confidence of the New York Democracy, and now meets his reward. He is good natured however, although stupid, and rather dirty, but yet fit to join hands in sweet fraternity, as Old Hunker No. 6.

Farewell! I close my correspondence for the season, with my bow to you and the Old Hunkers, wishing you all a *hearty* coalescence and a *triumphant* administration.

The Mercury introduces the above with the following caustic remarks:

In proscribing every man suspected of being a friend of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Polk has paid an involuntary compliment to that body of politicians of which they have reason to be proud. It was not thought necessary to conciliate them with office—it was believed that their support of the new Administration depended on the principles and measures it should uphold, and that they were incapable of a revenge that involved the desertion of their political faith. We are not disappointed in Mr. Polk's initiative. It is long since we have believed that Mr. Calhoun would remain in the Cabinet; and save for the purpose of concluding the important negotiation for which he was called there, we have not visited his continuance to office. Our blood therefore has no answering ferment to this *bitter sweet*. "Blessed" saith the wise Sancho, "are those who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed." And in this category of the beatitudes, reposing sweetly ourselves, we are neither out of our reckoning, nor out of temper. We look with entire composure on the turmoil and hubbub of those that hope and those that dread—the laborious tugging back and forth of those who strive for the possession of the hide of that patient jackass, the People, doomed to be periodically flayed to make boots for the mass-troopers of faction. The whole herl of asses, with the devil in them, may plunge furiously down into the gulf of spoils,—it troubles us not. We are spectators, and only will be stirred to sympathy by some of just worthy the regard of a rational man.

*He has been withdrawn, to make room for J. Y. Mason.

TOWNSHIP NOMINATIONS.

At a meeting of the Democratic Whigs of Baldwin township, held at the house of John Cowan, on Thursday the 13th instant, the meeting was organized by appointing HARVEY McDONOUGH Chairman, and Dr. S. R. Morris Secretary.

After the notice for the calling of the meeting had been read by the Secretary, it was on motion

Resolved, That the meeting proceed to nominate candidates for the different offices, to be supported by the Whig voters of Baldwin township, at the ensuing election.

Which, after the meeting had voted, and the votes being counted, resulted in the following nomination, viz:

For Justice of the Peace—Thomas Varner.

Constable—J. M. Brawdy.

Inspector—Matthew H. West.

Judge—J. K. Foster.

Assessor—John Wilson.

Overseers of Poor—James Stewart, William Willit.

Supervisors—David Cowan, George McGibbony.

Auditor—Joseph Douglass.

School Directors.—Thomas Varner, Robert Glass.

Town Clerk—S. R. Morris.

After the result of the nomination had been read to the meeting by the Secretary, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting pledge their undivided support to the persons now put in nomination for the different township offices, at the ensuing township election.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of three persons to provide a sufficient number of tickets, with the names of the above named candidates on them, for distribution on the day of the election.

The Chair appointed Thomas Varner, J. K. Foster and Joseph Douglass, the above named committee.

Resolved, That the minutes of the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

On motion adjourned, *sine die*.

HENRY M'DONOUGH, Chm'n.

S. R. MORRIS, Sec'y.

For the Gazette.

D. N. WHITE, Esq., DEAR SIR:—I presume it is not generally known to your readers that an association has been formed in the Borough of

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ "The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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PITTSBURGH, MARCH 18, 1845.

PENNSYLVANIA U. S. SENATOR.

The election of Gen. Simon Cameron, Senator of the United States in place of the Hon. James Buchanan, resigned, has occasioned some little surprise, and the question has been asked, why the Whigs voted for him in preference to acquiescing in the caucus nomination of the Democrats. The reasons may be found in the following facts. Judge Woodward, it is admitted, is a man of brilliant talents and attainments, and fitted to do honor to the State, and we believe his moral character is good. But his principles are of the most *ultra* Locofoco school. He would have been in the Senate an able and uncompromising opponent of Whig principles and measures, and could not be trusted on Pennsylvania's great interest, *the Tariff*. Gen. Cameron, on the other hand, though of more moderate abilities, is an avowed and warm friend of a Protective Tariff, and of the Whig doctrine of the Distribution of the Public Lands. He can be trusted on every Pennsylvania interest, having no ambitious views beyond his present high seat, while Judge Woodward, would, more than probably have followed in Buchanan's steps, and sacrificed Pennsylvania to party and personal ambition.

Such are the reasons, we conceive, which led the Whigs to support Gen. Cameron. It is to be hoped he will not disappoint their expectations. It would have been better to have deferred the election to the next session, but this was found impracticable. The Cameron Democrats, if such an attempt had been made by the Whigs, would have immediately voted for Woodward, and secured his election. Preferring Cameron to Woodward, they made their election while they had it in their power. Below will be found the political complexion of the vote in this contest, which may be considered a Whig victory.

The following Democrats voted for Mr. Woodward upon *every* ballot, viz:

Messrs. Anderson, Bailey, Bigler, Black, Champneys, Chapman, Enue, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Hill, Hoover, and Sherwood of the Senate, and Messrs. Armstrong, Bailey, Brush, Burns, Burnside, Burrell, Campbell, Cross, Cummings, Dotts, Dowling, Eldred, Elliott, Funston, Gray, Hallowell, Heck, Hill, Jacoby, James Keller, Knox, Merrifield, Morgan, McBride, M'Caslin, O'Brien, Painter, Ruler, Smith, (Clearfield,) Smythe, (Clinton,) Smith, (Monroe,) Stetler, Taggart, Vliet, Wilson, Worman and Patterson, Speaker—50 in number.

Those Democrats who supported Gen. Cameron upon every ballot were,

Messrs. Eyer, Horton, Rahn, Ross and Wilcox, Speaker, of the Senate, and Messrs. Bright, Brown, Boyer, Power, Stewart and Struthers of the House—11 in number.

Below is the final vote upon which Gen. Cameron was elected.

For Cameron—Babbitt, Carson, Cornman, Darragh, Darsie, *Dimmick, Ebaugh, Eyer*, Gibbons, *Horton*, Kline, Morrison, *Rahn, Ross, Wilcox*, Adams, Amer, Banning, Baird, Bigham, Bishop, *Boyer*, Brady, Brewster, (of Huntingdon,) Brewster (Philadelphia co.) *Bright, Brown*, Cochran, Cooper, Cunningham, Dickey, Dunlap, Gilder, Hall, Harper, Hazlehurst, Herr, Hilands, Hofeman (Philadelphia co.) Hollingshead, Kennedy, Kunkle, Larkin, Magehan, Meloy, Metzger, *Morley*, Muse, McFarland, *McKinley*, Nicholson, Park, Paxson, *Power*, Price, Riddle, Sanderson, Sankey, Shuman, *Smith*, (Berks,) Smith, (Lancaster,) Snively, *Stewart, Struthers*, Trego, Walton, Zimmerman, 67 in number.

Note.—Whigs in Roman, Democrats in italics, and Natives in small capitals.

For Woodward.—Messrs. Anderson, Baily, Bigler, Black, Champneys, Chapman, Enue, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Hill, Hoover, Sherwood, Armstrong, Bailey, Barber, Brush, Burns, Burnside, Burrell, Campbell, Cross, Cummings, Dotts, Dowling, Eldred, Elliott, Funston, Gray, Hallowell, Heck, Hill, Hoffman, (Berks) Jahoby, James, Keller, Knox, Merrifield, Morgan, McBride M'Caslin, O'Brien, Painter, Rider, Samuels, Smyth, (Clinton,) Smith, (Monroe,) Steller, Taggart, Tice, Vliet, Wilson, Worman, Patterson, Speaker, 54 in number, all Democrats.

Lake Open.—The steamboat St. Clair, Capt. Pruatt, arrived at Erie on Saturday the 8th inst., from Cleveland, and left for Buffalo the day following. This was the first arrival of the season.

The United States, Capt. Whitaker, arrived at Erie, on Tuesday last from Buffalo. She encountered much ice but succeeded nevertheless in winding her way through it. The St. Clair, downward bound, was not seen by the United States.

Charles J. Ingersoll.—We confess it gives us peculiar satisfaction to know that Charles Jared Ingersoll failed in his ambitious aspirations for a seat in the Senate. He belongs to the "gentleman jacobin" class, which climb to high estate by fawning upon the mass and pandering to their passions and prejudices, as far as suits their purpose, while their selfish, aristocratic souls despise the people that raise them to power. He has his reward.

☞ The Harrisburgh Intelligencer heralds forth Gen. Cameron's election, as a "victory for the Tariff," and remarks:

We regard the election of Gen Cameron, a decided triumph of the Protective over the Free Trade policy; and a Whig victory. One of the most distinguished Democrats in the State, we might almost say, in the country, remarked on the announcement of the result:—"*there is no longer a Democratic party!*" It certainly argues bad for the continued ascendency of the party, that there is such incoherency in it that it cannot be kept together even by the hope of the spoils of office. The whigs deserve the thanks of the nation, for defeating the election of George W. Woodward.

"Order of United Americans."

The "American Republican," the leading and principal paper of the Natives of New York, has the following reply to the *Herald*, in relation to the article on a new secret society, which we copied yesterday:

"The *Herald* is terribly alarmed at hearing of a secret society that has been established, and called the "Order of United Americans." Bennett denounces it, and directs against it the patriotic opposition of every American Citizen! How very severe. He says "that none but those belonging to the 'Native' party are eligible for admission." This is a great mistake. Has he tried to join it, and because *he* was not eligible, therefore concludes that none can be admitted that do not belong to the Native party! Quite a wrong conclusion. He might be rejected for many good reasons, but one would be sufficient, and that is he is not a native born American. Those only are excluded, while men of any political party can, and have joined it. It is not confined to the American Republican party at all. Bennett, in the vituperation which he pours out against this harmless society, has the impudence to speak of this free country of "*ours*." Who taught him to say "ours." This is not his country either by birth, sympathy or adoption. We wish this meddling Scotch adventurer, or cosmopolite, would not lay claim to any thing more than belongs to him. We are afraid he will be taken for an American."

The reader will see that the *Republican* does not deny any of the allegations of the *Herald*, except that with regard to persons eligible to admission. It does not deny, but admits, that such a *secret* society exists, that it is *political* in its character, and that it is called "Order of United Americans." The Republican says members of no political party are excluded, but it does not deny that on their admission they become members of *one* party, the Native American. It would be preposterous to form a *secret political* society without binding its members to union and harmony in its political designs. We infer from the Republican, that this secret political engine is not only formed, but in successful operation.

This is the most dangerous political movement of modern times, taking a specious name, and pretending to an extra amount of patriotism to deceive the unwary. Let every good citizen frown upon it at once. We wonder if this ill-favored bantling of Nativeism has reached this city. We know that adhering masons have been active in the Native movement here, and we should not be surprised to learn that they have, also, this secret political society in embryo or actual existence.

☞ The arrangement of the Senate committees, by Vice-President Dallas, is exciting the indignation and securing the marked condemnation of the Whig press. The items most complained of, because the most flagrant, is his treatment of Mr. Mangum, and his placing Allen, of Ohio, at the head of the most important committee. From among the many severe and just comments, we copy the following, by the editor of the New York Courier, writing from Washington:

You will doubtless have examined, and I hope commented upon the composition of the committees of the Senate. They were named by the Vice President. The usual course of the Senate is to choose by ballot its own Committees, but in courtesy to the new officer, that body consented that he should name them. You have seen how he has rewarded this courtesy. Take a few instances—Mr. Mangum, the exemplary, the admirable presiding officer of the Senate for the last four years, whose only fault, if any he had in that capacity, was that on contested questions, he rather leaned against his own party, and who, at the close of the late session, received the thanks of the Senate, expressed in a very marked manner, for his ability and impartiality—has been placed by Vice President Dallas, second or third on the committee of claims, and on no other Committee!—Then again, that roarer, Allen, of Ohio, made chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations. A coarse, ignorant, vulgar blusterer placed in that position which may jeopardize through his deficiencies and his offensiveness, the peace of the country. Then Mr. Haywood, from Ocracoke creek, North Carolina, with perhaps some six feet water in it, Chairman of a committee of Commerce. Mr. Ashley, Chairman of the Judiciary, over Webster, Berrien and the like. Mr. Semple, of Illinois, who is said to pride himself on never having attended any committee, is placed upon eight different committees, and last, as exemplifying the inexpressible littleness of Mr. Vice President Dallas, the committee on Public Buildings in the District, which is expected to ask a good deal of money for the erection of public offices, is constituted wholly of Whigs, so that if the money (perhaps absolutely needed for the public service) be spent it may be charged in the Globe and like organs as Whig extravagance.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, March, 14, 1845.

Dear Sir:—In my letter of yesterday I said but little of our Legislative proceedings, as the doings of the Senatorial convention occupied greater part of the Session. However I will give you a little of our proceedings, although of little interest.

In Senate, yesterday, the committee on Finance reported the bill from the House, changing the mode of collecting taxes.

In the House, Mr. Bigham presented a petition from Rev. Nathaniel Callender, late Moral Instructor of the Western Penitentiary, for additional compensation.

Mr. Hilands, one from Franklin township, Allegheny county, against any alteration in the mode of collecting taxes.

The presentation of petitions and debate upon the Appropriation bill occupied the remainder of the day till noon, when the convention met, and after five ballots elected Gen. Simon Cameron U. S. Senator. As the Whig vote gradually concentrated upon him, the caucus free-trade locos became quite anxious, moved to adjourn, *sine die*, or to some fixed time, every few minutes, and called the yeas and nays upon every unimportant question, in order to tire out their opponents by consuming time so unprofitably; the Whigs and Natives, however, regarded the loss of their time as little as the friends of Judge Woodward, and quietly voted down every motion of the kind, until the object of their convening had been accomplished.

Gen. Cameron is in favor of a protective Tariff, the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands amongst the States, and a thorough reform in the system of naturalization. Letters to this effect will be published ere long, explaining the course pursued by Whigs and Natives upon this occasion. With such principles, can you tell me *how much Locofocoism is left in him?* The course pursued by the opponents of Judge Woodward has earned for them the thanks of their fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, resulting as it has in the defeat of an avowed free-trade man—a great tariff victory.

Poor Ingersoll! he came here filled with high hope, believing he would return with the words of the victorious Caesar on his lips—*veni vidi vici!* Instead, he goes home "with a flea in his ear," and the exclamation "*there is no longer a Democratic party in Pennsylvania!*" for such were his words when Speaker Wilcox announced the election of General Simon Cameron to the United States Senate. Poor Ingersoll, he returns to Philadelphia, a disappointed demagogue, foiled despite his impudent "boring" in the very Halls of Legislature, in his efforts to secure a snug berth for four years in the highest deliberative assembly in the Union.

The election of Gen Cameron may be also considered a triumph of the enemies of the present state administration, as his friends openly denounce it as the most imbecile and contemptible which has ever existed in Pennsylvania.

The peculiar position of the Locofoco press here adds to the amusement of our Whig friends. The "Argus" is an open advocate of Cameron, whilst the "Union" is under rather too many pecuniary obligations to Gen. Cameron's supporters to be willing to attack him. From the capitol, therefore, there will go forth no sound of Locofoco disappointment. Rumor speaks of a greater breach between the administration and the "Union" concern. It is said that Jesse Miller, Gov. Shunk's prime minister, called upon Lescure, one of the publishers, and directed him to denounce the Locos who went for Cameron; on his refusal, Mr. M. accused him of being bribed, which was replied to by some insinuations against the purity of Mr. Miller's official conduct, when in the U. S. Treasury Department, at the time of Swartwout's defalcation, when, after some further altercation the affair ended. I can't vouch for the truth of this, but so says Madam Rumor.

To-day, in Senate, Mr. Quay read a bill in place to authorize a suit against Lawrence L. Minor, a defaulting Clerk of the Senate.

The bill erecting a new Judicial District of the counties of Warren, Potter, Tioga and McKean was taken up, passed committee and was postponed in the House. Mr. Sullivan opposed the bill as unnecessary.

The vote by which the Blair county bill was defeated, was reconsidered, the bill passed second reading, but on third reading was lost, for the third time, by a tie vote, 16—16.

The bill for removing the Lehigh County Bank to Mauchchunk passed finally, with sundry amendments.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill, which had been postponed on the day before, was taken up, and Mr. Gibbons concluded his most excellent speech on this subject. He was followed by Mr. Bigler, in a kind of half opposition of the bill, who occupied the floor until the hour of adjournment.

In the afternoon, Mr. Eyer read in place a bill to erect the new county of Penn, out of parts of Huntingdon and Bedford—same boundaries as Blair.

The Railroad bill having been postponed on account of the absence of Senator Bigler, the bill to continue the District Court of Philadelphia county was taken up and debated until the adjournment.

In the House, the bill to re-charter the Lancaster Bank was taken up, but no decision made, up till 11 o'clock, when the Appropriation bill came up in order, and motions to strike out the appropriation of $200,000 to Common Schools, or to make it subject to certain contingencies, were debated during the remainder of the forenoon and the afternoon session. It will be retained as reported.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

Washington, March 13th, 1845.

Gen. Almonte continues confined to the house. It is well known that he has been greatly afflicted in his family; his only child having been at the point of death, and is quite ill. The General himself has also been very sick with the measles—the effects of which passed into one of his legs. He is, however, fast recovering, and will, as soon as possible, leave this city for New York, probably on Saturday next, rooms having been taken for him and his family at the Globe Hotel.

President Polk, I am informed, sent to the Senate to-day the name of a gentleman, as Minister to Mexico. He will be confirmed of course. But I am told from a source entitled to confidence that he will not be received by the Mexican Government. It is a little singular that while our government asserts that Texas is an independent government, they should, at the same time, send a Minister to Mexico to make terms with them for Texas. There seems to be a little contradiction in this, to say the least of it.

I learn that our Government will not press Mexico for the installments due under the Indemnity treaty. They probably prefer to keep this as a rod to be used, and as a complaint to be made hereafter against Mexico.

Mr. Calhoun has left the city with the most hostile feelings against the new administration.—It was very difficult for his friends to prevent him from coming to an open rupture with Mr. Polk. It is a singular fact that the President only returned the call of Mr. Calhoun, which was a mere formal affair, and very short. Nothing was said during Mr. Calhoun's stay as to the Cabinet, nor were his wishes in the slightest degree consulted. True, he was offered the appointment of Minister to the Court of St. James, but with no expectation that he would accept it.

You may judge of Mr. Calhoun's feelings when I state that quite a number of his friends were here, and who from their fidelity and exertions to the party were entitled to office. So keenly did Mr. Calhoun feel the treatment he had received, that he declined to intimate any wish he had in their behalf.

From all that has transpired it is evident that the President has only carried out towards Mr. Calhoun the ancient grudge of Gen. Jackson, and that the course that has been pursued was understood and agreed upon at the Hermitage.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, March 12, 1845.

"Order reigns in Warsaw!" James K. Polk runs for a re-election. In that view and with that resolve he drew up his Inaugural and framed his Cabinet. Benton, Wright and Buchanan lay down all claims to the succession in 1848, in order to be the ruling spirits of the "two terms," and cause Stevenson to be slighted, and the great South Carolinian and his clique of Nullifiers to be pitched overboard!

The letters from Washington give us a variety of gossip and a variety of news. The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes:—

"There is a story afloat that the British Minister, Packenham, has sent a remonstrance to Mexico against the issue of letters of Marque.—This is probably without foundation. The duty evidently belongs to the British Minister at Mexico.

Some of the nominees sent in to-day have a champaigne supper over their luck, and are making themselves merry while I write.

It is said, this evening, that Capt. Rynders, of the Empire Club, has kicked out of the traces and swears that he will leave the party. He thinks he is not treated with as much respect now as when the election was pending. It is impossible, however, for him to quit the party; there is no other but the Locofoco party would accept of his services. I know not whether the rumor be true but it has been noised about this evening.

Of the appointments already made, you will see that Tennessee is not forgotten. A Consul to Liverpool, a Charge to Naples, a Purser in the Navy, the Postmaster General, the President of the United States, and the Secretary to sign Patents, &c. &c. It has, hitherto, been considered Consitutional only to appoint the great mass of office-holders from Virginia; but times are changed now. 'Westward the star of Empire takes its way!'

Mr. Polk, it is believed, is no infidel, nor has he denied the faith, for he forgets not his own household."

FLORIDA.—Under the new Constitution of Florida, recently admitted into the Union as a State, an election will be held about the 12th of May next for a Governor, one Representative in Congress, and a Legislature composed of seventeen Senators and forty-one Representatives. The Legislature will assemble about the 6th of June next, and elect, besides its own officers, two U. S. Senators, four Judges of Circuit Court, Justices of the Supreme Court, Clerks of the Courts of Chancery, an Attorney General of the State, four Solicitors in the Circuit Courts, a Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Comptroller of Accounts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

We have a slip from the Dover Enquirer, with the following returns. We have little doubt that Steele, (Loco) is elected Governor, and that the whole Locofoco Congressional ticket—including Woodbury, nominated inplace of Hale—is chosen.

	Colby.	*Steele.*	*Scat.*
Dover,	557	385	115
Strafford,	73	111	111
Durham,	58	103	50
Madbury,	41	24	
Exeter,	238	129	88
Rochester,	176	176	70
Brookfield,	21	57	7
Ossipee,	62	109	55
Moultonborough,	29	202	12
Wolfborough,	45	186	37
Wakefield,	115	122	
Total,	1415	1604	545

In the above towns Steele loses from last year 1070 votes, when his majority in the whole State was but 3200.

Hale has in the above towns 1742 votes (about half of which are from the Loco party,) and Woodbury 1192.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

City Election.—We publish in another column, the result of the official canvass of the late Charter Election. The Locofoco majority on Mayor, it will be seen, is only 60, while the Whigs even have a majority of 21 on Justice of the Peace. The aggregate vote is large—1,644; Locofocos, 810; Whigs, 750; Abolitionists, 50; Natives, 32; scattering 2. The Whig vote is larger, and the Locofoco vote smaller, than last Spring.

The result is most gratifying and cheering to our Whig friends. We entered upon the contest under all the discouragements of our great disaster, and yet we have more than held our own.—The Whig party here stands at this moment erect, firm, intact, and ready for another contest.

This result proves too, the wisdom of avoiding all entangling alliances. The Whigs of Detroit have always, and sternly eschewed them. Amid the disappointment and despondency which followed the November defeat, we reared again at once the old Whig flag, and our friends in Detroit, once more rallied under its glorious folds.—Experience proves the soundness of this policy.—The Whig ranks were found on Monday last unbroken and undiminished.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 19, 1845.

The Tone of New York Whig Press.

Since the consummation of the foul treason to the Constitution, and the outrageous breach of the Federal compact, by the act of Congress for the Annexation of Texas, has taken place, the tone of the New York Whig press gives some indications that the slaveholders and nullifiers of the South, by the help of their Doughfaced allies of the North, have raised a spirit which they will find it difficult to quell, and which is ominous of the speedy overthrow of that fearful system of human oppression, American negro slavery. The North is patient and long-suffering—and willing to endure the compact as our Fathers left it, however irksome—but there is a point beyond which her ox-like forbearance cannot be pushed. It is a different thing to bear with a bad-bargain, until we can peaceably and constitutionally right ourselves,—from being asked to break our very constitutional agreement for the purpose of adding to our already onerous burdens. The indications now are, that the North can bear no more; that the time for resistance has arrived, and that the war will be carried into the camp of those who, not satisfied with their previous advantages, must ask us to sanction a further extension of that curse which has made our fair land a hissing and a by-word.

The following extracts, from leading New York papers, will explain our meaning. Speaking of the Annexation of Texas, the New York Tribune says:

What remains to be done? We say, *Resist the consummation of the Annexation scheme to the last.* Let Connecticut, Rhode Island, and other *Free* States do their duty in their Congressional elections, and the mischief *may* be arrested in the next Congress; but if not, *we shall not yet give it up.* We shall try, on one hand, to induce Texas to abolish slavery, gradually, if not immediately; and if freedom is allowed to discuss the matter, we shall have great hopes of early success. Failing or pending this, if any person in a free State shall be claimed as a fugitive Slave from Texas, let his seizure be legally resisted, and the case carried up to the United States Supreme Court. Let us see whether a bare majority of the Senate has power to bind our people to any other people they may fancy, and *thus make us a part and parcel of another Union than that to which the present States have in any way assented.* Whether this shall succeed or not, let us raise the question of admission with slavery on every new State from Texan territory which may present itself. The stipulation of impunity for slavery south of 36 deg. 30 min. *is no compromise*—it is no settlement of the question—but a simple betrayal of their trust on the part of the northern annexationists. We have no respect for it—*we will not be governed by it*—it has no moral and certainly no legal force. If there be but principle and firmness in the Free States, we shall soon make the Texan conspirators sick of their triumph.

The Albany Evening Journal, which is confessedly the leading Whig paper in the State, out of New York city, holds the following emphatic and firm language:

TEXAS ANNEXED TO THE UNION!

It is done! Treason against the Constitution, against Liberty, against Humanity has Triumphed. If the most desponding had predicted the worst consequences of the death of Harrison and the perfidy of Tyler, he would have been thought insane if he had predicted the annexation of all Texas to the Slave Domain of the United States. The most fearful prophecies of the calamities which James G. Birney and his rash and infatuated associates, the leaders of the miscalled Liberty Party and the Native American Party, were bringing on the country in the late election are more than realized. Texas is already a part of the United States of America! Benton and Wright and Van Buren have succumbed to the Nullifier of South Carolina, and proved once more the falseness of all the hopes that Freedom and Humanity can repose in the spurious democracy of the North!

What is to be done? Mr. Birney's faction will probably say "petition." Let them petition Congress: they might as well petition South Carolina or Texas. The Locofocos will say—wait, wait, forbear, forbear. We say that we have petitioned long enough. We have waited and forborne too long—LET THE WHIG PARTY NOW RAISE THE STANDARD OF EMANCIPATION. The *territory* of the United States is enlarged. Let us now enlarge "*the area of Freedom.*"

This is sufficiently plain. No one can doubt its meaning and tendency. If it does not make some of the Texas conspirators wince, it will be because they are blinded by their insane rejoicing over their ruinous victory.

The *Syracuse State Journal*, makes several important inquiries in reference to the Texas iniquity, which it answers in the following strain:

"There can be but one answer to these important enquiries. It is contained in the emphatic language of the *Albany Evening Journal.* "LET THE WHIG PARTY NOW RAISE THE STANDARD OF EMANCIPATION!" Let the friends of Liberty and the Constitution unite to stay the progress of the foul plague that threatens us with so many dangers. Let us embrace the present opportunity for advancing the line of our intrenchments in opposition to Slavery and its adjuncts. The occasion is one for cutting some of the bands which have hitherto bound us to the "peculiar institutions" of the South. One by one we must sever these ties. Slavery has made an immense stride towards universal domination—be it our duty and pleasure to repel its attacks, to undermine its supports, to roll back upon itself the tide with which it would fain overwhelm us. Slavery no longer relies upon the guaranties of the Constitution, and defies the liberalizing and humanizing spirit of the day. We too are absolved from the responsibility of leaving it even to its own custody and defence.

* * * * *

Whilst the *black flag* of Slavery acquires new folds and darkens a wider portion of the horizon in the *South*, let the *white banner of* Freedom, Equality and Emancipation stream higher and broader in the North! This is our true policy as a party, it is our true course as men and Christians.

Other extracts might be taken, but these show the spirit which is abroad. The North—*mark it*—will set the seal of condemnation on this Texas iniquity. Already is Locofocoism tottering in besotted New Hampshire under its influence. Connecticut, by a glorious Whig victory in April, will record her condemnation. In New Jersey and New York, the Spring elections have gone for the Whigs, and other Northern States will follow the example!

Virginia Election.—The canvass in Virginia for members of Congress and State Legislature is going on with spirit. In the Richmond city district J. M. Botts is the Whig, and Mr. Seddon the Locofoco candidate.

Fatal Casualty.—About 3 o'clock yesterday a young man named Robert Eber, of this city, employed as Carpenter on the Steamer Herald, was working on the starboard wheel alone. By some mishap he fell into the river. Here he was heard by the Mate of the Defiance to call for help several times—the latter ran for a yawl, but before one could be got, he sank to rise no more. He was a worthy and industrious mechanic, and unmarried. His body has been recovered.

LAMENTABLE SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon, a prisoner in the Jail, named George Glenn, about 52 years of age, committed suicide in the following manner. He went into the cell adjoining his own, and borrowed a razor, strop, &c., ostensibly to shave himself. About half an hour afterwards, the man from whom he had borrowed the utensils heard him call out four or five times, "I'm going! I'm going!" but paid no attention to it. Shortly afterwards on looking into the cell he discovered him lying on his mattrass and blood running on the floor. Alarmed, he ran to the gate and called to the turnkey that Glenn had cut his throat. The keeper on discovering his situation, immediately started for a physician and brought Dr. Watt, who, on examination, found he had severed all the blood vessels in the inside of his left arm, at the elbow. Stimulants revived him for a few moments, but he soon sunk again and died. The Coroner summoned a jury who returned a verdict in accordance with the circumstances. Glenn was intemperate, and at times in a state of *mania potu*—he was imprisoned on a charge of vagrancy preferred by his wife. A few days previous he had written on the wall of his cell, "By order of Bishop O'Conner I am to die to-night."

Mr. Secretary Bancroft, according to the usually observing correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, was no sooner confirmed by the Senate, than he commenced a diligent search (within the hour,) for the proper officer to give him the judicial oath of office,—took it,—and struck a bee-line for the Navy Department, in which he installed himself just before the duties of the day were over. Mr. Mason was on the spot, and on duty, but Mr. Bancroft could not sleep without assuming his new honors.

MEXICO.—In the second edition of the New York Journal of Commerce of Friday, there is a long letter from the Hon. Caleb Cushing, dated at Washington, in which the question of the probability of a war with Mexico is calmly and ably discussed, and arguments and facts adduced to show that there is not a probability of belligerent measures being resorted to by that country; the withdrawal of the Mexican Minister, and the imputed feeling of England being properly taken into account, in arriving at the judgment which the writer forms.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—By the arrival at New Orleans of the brig Leopold O'Donnell, Capt. Davis, we have Vera Cruz dates up to the 1st inst.

Santa Anna was still in prison at Perote, so that the news by way of Campeachy, that he had been taken to the city of Mexico, turns out to be incorrect.

Gomez Farias left Vera Cruz on the 25th ult. for the capital. It is supposed that he will take an active part in the new government.

Generals Bassedre and Canalizo, Santa Anna's principal minions, have been removed to the fortress of Chapultepec.

GEN. CAMERON.

The election of Gen. Cameron has produced no little confusion in the Locofoco camp, and it is amusing to witness the dismay and chagrin of our Locofoco friends, while at the same time they are afraid to denounce the successful aspirant. They speak of him in the most honied terms; they *hope* he will prove a good "*Democrat.*" They regret the result of the election. They mourn for the breach in the "harmonious Democracy," but they trust that Mr. Cameron will save them from all harm!

The Harrisburgh Telegraph has the following remarks on this election, which are deserving of consideration:

The caucus nominee of the Locofoco party was the Hon. George W. Woodward of Luzerne, a distinguished advocate of the principles of *Free Trade*. A number of the Locofocos regarded this nomination as a violation of the pledges made to the people during the last campaign, and refused to support it. These being eventually joined by the Whigs and a few Natives, accomplished the election of Gen. Cameron, as above stated, on the fifth ballot This result is a most auspicious one for the State. It proves that the TARIFF POLICY is firmly fixed in the will of the people; and that enough of their representatives will always be found to defeat any insiduous attempt to overthrow it. The nomination of Mr. Woodward was such an attempt, and it has met with a signal and merited rebuke.

The Whigs deserve much credit for breaking up this nomination of the Locofocos; for in doing so they have broken down the Anti-American and destructive portion of the Locofoco party. In their chagrin, at the result of Thursday's election, a number of Locofocos were heard to say, "the unity of the party is gone, and it must be purged by a defeat before its unity can be restored." When the election of Gen. Cameron was announced, one of the faithful exclaimed, "*the Democratic party is defeated;*" whereupon, a very distinguished member of the party who was present, coolly rejoined, "you are mistaken, it is not *defeated*—it is extinguished!" And certainly this defeat does disclose a state of things which has no parallel in the previous history of that party. With a large majority in both branches of the Legislature—with a National and State Administrations just come into power, and the vast patronage of both at its command, it is strange that the principle of "cohesion" was so lax in the party, as to permit its regular "nominee," holding as he does, views upon the Tariff, and all other subjects, entirely *coincident* with those of the President and Governor, to be defeated. The integrity of this party has long been gone; but its unity has remained until this election. This is now destroyed, and with it, we hope, its supremacy—a supremacy always exerted to advance private interest at the expense of public prosperity.

We should not omit to state, that previously to the election Gen. Cameron was addressed by several gentlemen belonging to the Whig party, inquiring his views in regard to the Tariff, and the Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, and his answer to them was entirely satisfactory. He declared that he was "*in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and if elected he would sustain it without change.*" Also: that he was "*in favor of the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands amongst the States, and if elected would support this measure.*"

These important Whig measures being the undisguised and avowed views of Gen. Cameron, may we not claim his election as a Whig victory, and congratulate our friends throughout the State upon it! We must say, in conclusion, that the skill by which the forces of those who accomplished the result, were kept together and concentrated at the proper time, was admirable. The blow was struck at the right time, and in the right place; and we are mistaken if it has not crippled Locofocoism for years to come.

We take pleasure in adding that Gen. Cameron is a Printer by trade; having served his apprenticeship with James Peacock, Esq., our Post Master, and been for many years a Printer and Editor, connected with the former Pennsylvania Intelligencer, and the late Pennsylvania Reporter, of this place; and has been elevated to his present high position through the merit of persevering industry, energy and enterprize.

The fact of Mr. Cameron being a printer is greatly in his favor. A man who has toiled and fought his way from a printer's devil, up to the high seat of a United States Senator, will be careful of his honor and fame, and he will not be the man to be cajoled or persuaded from what he believes to be for the honor and welfare of his native State.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, Saturday, March 15, 1845.

Dear Sir:—On Saturdays neither House has an afternoon Session, and we are thus enabled to have one half the day to ourselves, which would otherwise be spent in debate.

Mr Kerr, who is one of the leading reformers in the House, offered a resolution this morning calling for a list of the officers whose postage bills, under existing laws, are paid by the state, together with the amount of the salary to which each is entitled, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hilands, from a select committe of the members from Allegheny, Westmoreland and Washington, to whom was referred a petition for a State Road from Canonsburgh to Stewartsville, reported a bill in conformity with the wishes of the petitioners.

Mr. McMurtrie read a joint resolution for the payment of $3,000 for certain repairs on the Huntingdon breach, which was referred to the committee on Claims.

The bill substituting individual liability for the Mortgage security, required in the Charter of the Lancaster County Bank, coming up, Mr. Smith of Berks, offered an amendment extending the liability to all who had been stockholders within one year of the time of any suspension of the Bank, which, after an animated discussion, was lost by a vote of 40 to 46.

At eleven o'clock, the appropriation bill coming up, the propriety of suspending the School appropriation was discussed until adjournment.—I do not believe any such movement will succeed, although backed by much of the talent and influence here; how foolish to take a course calculated to render repudiation by a rising generation certain, by bringing them up in ignorance, under a plea of preventing repudiation now!

In Senate, there were several petitions presented from Northampton county, for the establishment of a State Lottery, for the payment of the State debt—this is yet another plan for avoiding one species of rascality by practising another.

Mr. Sherwood (Internal Improvements) reported a bill relative to the navigation of the Allegheny river. I have not seen it, and cannot give its provisions.

The bill to continue the District Court of Philadelphia, occupied much of the time of the Senate to-day. The details would be of little interest to your readers. It passed a third reading.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill coming up, Mr. Heckman took the floor, and commenced a most violent attack upon the Democrats who had supported, or now intended to vote for the bill, charging upon its friends all kinds of bribery and corruption. He alledged that the Whigs had agreed to support Simon Cameron in consideration of certain Democrats going for this bill. Whilst proceeding with similar remarks, the Speaker called him to order, and, after some exhibition of reluctance, he sat down. The Speaker defined his position on the subject. Mr. Steigere desired to know if he was included in the denunciation—he had not supported Mr. Woodward. The excitement being great, a motion to adjourn was made, the yeas and nays called and an adjournment refused. Mr. Darsie thought it improper to make such serious charges upon mere rumor. Mr. Horton said he had not concluded to vote for Mr. Cameron until he had seen his views upon a very important measure, down in black and white—that and that alone induced him to vote as he did. Mr. Gibbons thought this matter should be disposed of before adjourning; a most ungenerous rumor had been repeated on the floor of the Senate by the Senator from Northampton; as regarded himself he had opposed the course pursued by some members of the House, and believed the Whigs should vote for a man of their own; it was with reluctance he had voted for Gen. Cameron, and not until he had seen almost all the party to which he had belonged to do so,—but he had certainly never heard the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill spoken of in the matter.—Mr. Heckman stated that he was satisfied with the explanations of the gentleman, and proceeded in his denunciation of of the bill until the adjournment.

The soreness of the Locofocos since their recent defeat, has not subsided, and this morning one of them might have been seen putting his copies of the "Democratic Union" into the fire, so *burning* was his indignation at the course pursued by that sheet, which has, as I predicted, gone for Cameron, with the whole of the press here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

Washington, 14th March, 1845.

I observe it stated by some of the letter writers from this city, that Mr. Packenham, the British Minister, and also the French Minister, but particularly the former, had interposed their kind offices, by way of mediation, or as peace makers with the Mexican Minister, to endeavor, if possible, to prevent any sudden or unexpected action on the part of the Minister or the Government of Mexico towards the United States, in consequence of the Annexation of Texas. It so happens that Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, has been confined, with, perhaps, one or two days excepted, for more than a month; and that he has not had a personal interview with either the British or French Minister. It is true, as has been before stated, that after the Mexican Minister had sent his protest to the American Secretary of State, he sent a copy of the same to every Foreign Minister. This was a matter of courtesy, due to representations of these governments, and which were acknowledged in the usual and customary manner, without the slightest interference on their part. Thus, as I have already stated, the various reports on this subject are without the slightest foundation.

Nor is there any reason to believe that the Mexican government will alter its position. Gen. Almonte was directed to communicate to our Government, that if Texas was annexed, it would be considered by his government equivalent to a declaration of War, to demand his passports and to withdraw. This he has done, by making a formal protest, and although he has not left Washington, in consequence of the extreme illness of himself and family, yet he has officially withdrawn. Nor, is there any reason to believe that the Mexican government has been softened in any degree, but on the contrary, it was one of the prominent charges made against President Santa Anna that he had submitted to great inaction in relation to the occupation of Texas, and some men went so far as to charge him with bribery and corruption. If there is one point more than another which has brought about his overthrow it has probably been his inaction in relation to Texas. The new government appears, from all accounts received here, to be settled and established, and having come into power with the aid of the Texas question, it is reasonable to suppose that it will be more pertinacious on this point than on any other. All accounts from that country agree that both the Government and the people are united in feeling to re-conquer Texas.

Texas, Tyler, and Mr. Polk.—Our readers have before this been informed of the manner in which Mr. Tyler stole a march upon the new administration. The Texas Resolutions were amended by the Senate on Thursday, February 27, and the amendment concurred in by the House on Friday, Feb. 28. Saturday, March 1, Mr. Tyler received and signed the Bill, and on Sunday, March 2, just one day before his official term of office expired, he packed off a messenger to Nashville in hot pursuit of Major Donelson, U. S. Charge d

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 20, 1845.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

In Senate, on Saturday, Mr. CAMERON's election was announced by the Chair. His time of service is until March, 1849. Several nominations were confirmed; the only important ones, however, were CHARLES H. HASWELL as Engineer in Chief in the naval service, and Mr. LAUGHLIN, of Tennessee, as Recorder in the General Land Office.

The Zoll Verein treaty was laid over for further consideration till next session. Several treaties of minor importance were considered and ratified.

It was understood that the Senate would adjourn *sine die* on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Among the nominations confirmed by the U. S. Senate on Friday was that of B. G. SHIELDS, of Alabama, as Charge d'Affaires to Venezuela.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—Our latest accounts are from the Boston Atlas, of Saturday. That paper says: "We have received the Concord N. H. Courier, (Whig) with a written endorsement on the margin—"Steele and Woodbury probably defeated!" We have, also, an extra from the Patriot, (Loco) which gives the returns, but not a word of comment. This is somewhat ominous."

☞The city of Nauvoo will not give up its charter, notwithstanding the legislative act of its repeal. Recently the Municipal election came off as usual. The St. Louis Reville observes that all the officers of the city were duly elected. The whole system of government in the city is enforced as usual. The leading Mormons say the Legislature has no power to repeal their charter, that it is not repealed, and that they will pay no attention to the repeal law, but to go on as usual. We may anticipate a quarrel.

Death of Hon. Isaac C. Bates.

The National Intelligencer, of Monday morning last, announces this mournful event, as follows:

"It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Hon. ISAAC C. BATES, one of the Senators from the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Bates died last evening, at twenty minutes past six o'clock, at his lodgings, in this city, after an illness of two weeks. His decease will doubtless be announced to the Senate this morning by his colleague, Mr. Webster, and the usual funeral ceremonies probably attended to to-morrow.

We cannot now speak as we would wish of the severe loss which this dispensation of Divine Providence has inflicted, not only on his family and friends, but also on the State which he represented with such distinguished ability, and on the whole country, which he served with so much patriotic devotion. His is a name not to be forgotten; and we doubt not an occasion will be presented to us to lay before our readers a just tribute to his memory and character, from the pen of some of those who knew him best, and had known him longest. We hope we may be permitted to say, that in this bereavement, we feel the loss of a most highly valued personal friend.

Gen. WASHINGTON BARROW, late Charge to Portugal, is to take the editorial chair of the Nashville Banner, Mr. M'LEOD, who has presided for the last twenty months, retiring. Mr. HALL, late Charge to Rio, is to preside over the columns of the Nashville Whig, Mr. NORVELL retiring.

THE QUICKEST TRIP YET.—We were quite surprised yesterday morning to receive Cincinnati papers of Monday, some 12 or 14 hours in advance of the mail. They were brought by the "Cincinnati," which made the trip in 46 hours, 30 minutes, from port to port. This is the quickest trip on record, and is really an astonishing feat; when we take into consideration the distance, 590 miles, up stream all the way, and very stormy, disagreeable weather. The Cincinnati goes out on Friday.

THE ONDERDONK CASE.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, says:

"A new controversy has grown out of the Onderdonk case, and we are threatened with some more pamphlets. Bishop De Lancey, of the Western Diocese of this State, has, it appears, refused to ordain a candidate for orders on the application of the standing committee of this Diocese, "with the consent of the Bishop of New York, as far as he can canonically consent."—This is regarded as a little too captious on the part of Bishop De Lancey, even by many who are no friends of Bishop Onderdonk. The Trustees of the Episcopal Fund have consented to pay the latter his salary up to the third of January last, but they have not ventured upon any action as to his dues subsequent to his suspension."

The "Native American" party of Albany has nominated Jacob Lansing as its candidate for Mayor, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend to our young men to organize Native American *Protestant* Associations, in every town, village, ward, and city of this State.

Gen. CAMERON has taken his seat in the Senate of the United States.

MR. GLIDDONS.—The United States Gazette says:

"We perceive that Mr. Geo. R. Gliddons is about to deliver a series of lectures in Pittsburgh, upon Egypt and the Egyptians.

Mr. Gliddons, besides being an eloquent lecturer, possesses a vast store of knowledge, and his lectures, illustrated by superb drawings, will give a more comprehensive knowledge in a short time, than years of reading would enable a student to gather. We commend Mr. G. to a warm reception from the good people of the "Iron City."

JUDGESHIP.—It was stated some days since, and repeated yesterday by the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, that Mr. Wilkins was nominated by Mr. Tyler for the vacant Judgeship in this district. This, we believe, is not correct.—The *message* for such a nomination was prepared and taken to the capitol, by the President, but the Senate refused to go into Executive Session—so the nomination was not made. Whether the nomination, or any other, was made by Mr. Polk, we cannot say.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The New York Town Elections.

On the result of these elections the Albany Daily Advertiser has the following:

"The result of the town elections sits heavy upon the Argus. So much so, indeed, that the editor, dreading to assume too much responsibility, hands over the whole subject to the "Jonah" of the concern, who with apparent self-complacency attempts to reason its readers into the position that though they are in the minority, that ought not to be taken as an evidence that "the people" were not with them. And as a reason for this assumption, he states that the Whig Supervisor in Utica city is elected by a smaller majority than the Clay Electoral ticket obtained in November. *Four hundred and sixteen* Supervisors have been elected, and the Argus has found *one* who is elected by a smaller majority than the Whig ticket obtained in the fall. Yes, only *one* in *four hundred and sixteen* Supervisors!

"But why not go further! It is not in a county here and there that "the Democracy" has lost ground. They have lost ground in EVERY county in the State from which returns have been received of the town elections compared with the result last fall. We know not what is the reason producing those results. There they are, and they are not to be explained away or whistled down the wind.

"Suppose the result had been just the reverse, we should have had column after column of the State paper filled with results of town meetings, headed 'Annexation ratified,' 'Another gun for Texas,' 'British Whiggery annihilated,' and all the cant phrases of the Argus. Its vocabulary would have been ransacked for 'apt quotations.'—But how is it now? All goes off flat, stale, and unprofitable. No powder is burnt, and no money is forthcoming to pay the man who was foolish enough to fire the salute on the 4th instant on credit."

The Evening Journal of Friday states that in twenty-seven counties, electing four hundred and fifty-four Supervisors, the Whigs have made a *nett gain of ninety-two* since last spring.

PIRACY—BRIG HANNAH.

By the arrival of the ship Houqua, from Canton, a few days since, we gave a brief account of an attack by pirates on the brig Hannah, of Salem, when near Macao. The Salem Gazette contains the following particulars of the attack, from the pen of Captain Cheever, the commander of the brig:—

MACAO, 4th Dec. 1844.

I arrived at this place, on the night of the 26th ult., in six days from Manilla, and on the morning of the 28th got under way for Whampoa, and half-past seven of the same evening was abreast of Linten North sands, wind easterly, misty and dark. Having caught cold during the day, I had lain down in my berth, telling the mate, if I fell asleep, to call me at first sight of the land about the Bogue.

I had been below perhaps ten minutes, when I heard the mate cry out, "Hard up," the second mate at the same time exclaiming, "we shall just clear her, and nothing more." I ran upon deck, and found ourselves side by side with a large craft, precisely like a war-junk, on our starboard beam, and before I could reach the weather rail, a fire-ball was thrown, which struck me on the breast and fell upon the deck. Several more were then thrown, and then a stench pot, and the junk neared us. I instantly ordered all hands aft, and sent two of them below to get up the swivel, which was already loaded, and set two to putting the fire out. Two pistols and a couple of muskets were discharged immediately into the junk which now fell astern of us.

The breeze had been very light at ENE., but was increasing, and we soon had the pirate a pistol shot on the quarter. Our swivel was now up, but as is usual in such cases, would not go off.—The charge was blown out of it after a while by putting a coal of fire into the muzzle, and we opened a fire upon him from it, loaded with musket and pistol balls, for we had no round shot.—The pirate returned our fire from carriage guns and swivels, firing round and canister. The latter came on board in all directions, but the round shot passed over our heads. The singing of the shot alarmed my Manilla men a little, but I quieted them by telling them that the Chinese powder could not kill. The breeze had increased so that we were now going 5½ to 6 knots full and by, and the pirate, in spite of his oars, which he plied vigorously, fell astern out of musket shot.

We were expecting every moment to come up with an English brig, an opium trader, which was just ahead of us, and which we had been gaining upon all day. But our hopes and suspense were soon ended. The breeze failed altogether, and the junk gained rapidly upon us. When she was within pistol shot a puff of wind headed us off, and I thought she would board us to leeward. The swivel was then taken over to the larboard rail, but the wind catching us aback and casting the vessel's head to starboard, I ordered them to leave the swivel and lay aft to the small arms, which were all loaded upon the trunk. They consisted of four muskets, three pairs of pistols, and a small brass blunderbuss. The pirates all the time came steadily on, and as we, being flat aback, made a stern board, we soon came in contact, the junk's bow coming into the brig's stern.

Two muskets and a blunderbuss were discharged into them, and immediately passed below, but he fixed his grappling hooks and hauled upon the starboard quarter, amid a perfect shower of fire, which burnt our clothes and blinded us so that from that time forward I lost all sight of my men, save the second mate, who was in the cabin loading the muskets as they should be discharged and handed down to him. I had ordered my men to reserve their fire until the last minute, and they now poured it in as the pirates were coming over the side. I heard the discharges, but could see no one. The fire checked them for a minute, but a fresh shower of fire-balls, followed by a perfect storm of missiles, such as billets of wood and iron bolts, &c., &c., hailed down upon us, while the pirates, safe behind their high bulwarks, swept our decks to the farthest rail with their long lances.

Despairing of saving the brig, I clubbed a musket which I had just discharged, and getting in between their spears, attempted to reach their heads but they were too high above me. I then got hold of one of their pikes, and nearly wrenched it from the man who held it, but it was so long that he soon got it again, and they shortened their pikes all round to thrust at me. I retreated to the cabin, where I found the second mate coming up with a musket. I asked him if it was loaded and he said "yes, with three balls." I took it from him and got over to the side, their spears grazing me all over, at least three between my legs, and fired at the only one that had fairly exposed himself to my sight. He uttered a piercing yell, which all the survivors, even those in the water, heard, and I could hear his lance drop, but a fire-ball burst in my face just then, an iron bolt struck me on the shoulder, and I fell at the companion door.

I was up in a second and got into the cabin, carrying the musket with me. I here found the second mate priming a musket, and supposing that he had loaded it, took it from him and was rushing on deck, taking hold of their pike staffs to help me up, for they were thrusting them down the companion. The second mate stopped me, telling me that it was not loaded. I then threw it down upon the floor and said to him, "Mr. Brown, I am afraid all is lost—we are alone and without arms." Spying the larboard bread room open I called to him to follow me, and we both got in and drew the cover to as well as we could. The pikes were then coming down the companion, in at the side windows, and down the skylight. We had hardly pulled the cover to when I heard them tramping upon the trunk, and a fire ball was thrown into the cabin; another and a third followed. The second mate said to me, "they are stifling us," but I told him that they only wanted to light the cabin to see if any of us were below. Several of the pirates now descended, and an indiscriminate pillage commenced, which lasted about half an hour. They took every thing which I owned, except two or three loose articles of dress, and all the contents of the cabin which were of any value, the ship's papers and letter bags among the rest. They cut up the carpets, and searched the run, but found nothing.

* * * They left us so quietly that I did not know that they were gone, when two persons descended into the cabin, talking in a strange tongue, which I first thought to be Chinese, but soon recognized as the Tagalo dialect of my Manilla-men. I then emerged from the hole and spoke to them; they would not at first believe their senses, but one came forward and felt of me. Their joy at discovering that I was alive knew no bounds. The poor fellows were without clothing, and I had none to give them, but we covered them as well as we could. I went on deck, where I found two men, who had just got on board from alongside. I then hailed for more, and finding the fore hatch off, called upon the crew by name, beginning with the mate. The pilot at last came crawling from the mast head, to which he had climed at the beginning of the affray.

Looking about me, I found the small boat gone—the anchor down in three fathoms of water and ten fathoms of chain out. The main boom topping lift was cut away, main tack and clew, and the halyard and braces, fore and aft, hacked to pieces. I suppose that this was done preparatory to another visit in which they could rob us more at their leisure and I therefore made every exertion to get away from them. The tide was running up strong, and the wind was so light from the N., that the brig was tide-rode. The pilot wanted me to leave the brig in the long boat, but this, I looked upon as a last resort.

We hove the anchor up with great difficulty, and found that we could not stem the tide. We then repaired our halyards and braces, and rove new ones for the mainsail. The tide was so strong, that we remained in the same place for, I should think two hours, (we had no watches left.) The wind then increased and veered to the NE., and we made sail for Macao, where we anchored under the stern of the Brandywine at daylight. I hailed the frigate for assistance, and she sent two boats. We then got under way again, and ran into the Typa. I went on shore, and sent three Chinese boats up to look for the missing men, and noted a protest.

On the 1st of December, in the morning, my small boat came to Macao, bringing an American seaman and two Manilla men. The American, Charles, informed me that the mate, Jeremiah Murphy, of Maine, and himself threw the small boat overboard from the long boat, and that she capsized and filled. Two Manilla men then swam to her, and they all endeavored, but ineffectually, to right her. The pirate attempted to grapple the boat as they were leaving in her, and cruised for her in the dark, hearing their voices. He sailed away from them soon, however, and the mate and Benjamin Gray left the boat to swim to the brig. The boy Benjamin soon returned, saying that he could swim no farther, but the mate kept on. He was wounded in the leg by a lance, and I am afraid was drowned. Jeremiah Murphy and Benj. Gray sank soon after and drowned alongside the boat. One of the Manilla men succeeded after a while in ripping up the stern sheets, with which he bailed and freed her. They then got in, and paddling with the thwarts and stern sheets, made for Macao. They fell in with a fishing boat, the crew of which supplied them with food, and gave them clothes to put on while theirs were being dried.

The cabin boy (Manilla) who saved himself by holding on to the rudder, tells me that the cook threw over a chest which we used for a boatswain's locker, and got upon it, but that when he passed him in the water, the pirates were thrusting at him with their lances. I am afraid he perished. His name was Charles C. Robinson, and I believe he belonged to Providence, R. I.

One of the Manilla men, who came into the cabin when the pirates left, told me that he thought they meant to carry us all off for slaves, and that while the pirates were rifling the brig, he crawled up into the junk and seated himself on her deck under the bulwarks, where he began to bewail his fate. After they had returned on board, they came to him, and without doing him any harm, threw him over the side upon our deck. He says that the pirate mounted four carriage guns, and that near where he sat were two of the pirates dead, and at a short distance two more rolling about, uttering groans.

The pilot says that they were very anxious to find me, as they wished to be revenged. That they had lost several men, he thinks they said ten. Their malice seems always to be directed against white men and negroes, Lascars and Manilla men being generally spared.

The missing men, of whom we shall probably hear nothing more, are:—Henry Holbrook, of Mass., mate; Jeremiah Murphy, Me., seaman; and Benjamin Gray, Salem Mass., seaman, *drowned*. Chas. C. Robinson, cook, and Mariano, Manilla seaman, *uncertain*.

All that happened about the boat was unknown to me until after the arrival at Macao, as we could see nothing of her in the dark. Once we heard voices, but upon listening came to the conclusion that they were Chinese fishing boats.—My men could give a pretty clear narrative of what took place forward of the mainmast, while they could know nothing of my fate, as the quarter deck blazed like a volcano with fire balls.

Upon turning in that evening, I had drawn on a pair of thick woollen sea stockings, which, being wet, saved my feet. My shirt, however, took fire repeatedly. The nature of these fire balls is not generally known even here, where they are so much talked about. They are thin bags, about the size of 32 pound shot, filled with powder, sulphur and some combustible which gives to their light an intensity which the eye cannot bear, while sparks fly from them to a considerable distance, setting clothes on fire and rendering it impossible for the attacked to act in concert or hear orders. The stench pot is made of earthen ware, thrown with a fuse like the fire balls, and bursts as soon as it touches the deck, scattering something like blazing pitch, while the smoke from it hinders you from opening your mouth to give an order. Several fell upon the quarter deck at the moment of grappling. The deck was very wet from rain, and that alone saved it from being burnt through.

SPRING IS COMING.

BY MR. NACK.

Who was deaf and dumb from his childhood.

Spring is coming! Spring is coming!
Birds are chirping, insects humming,
Flowers are peeping from their sleeping,
Streams escaped from Winter's keeping,
In delighted freedom rushing,
Dance along in freedom gushing,
Scenes, of late in deadness saddened,
Smile in animation gladdened;
All is beauty, all is mirth,
All is glory upon earth,
Shout we then with Nature's voice,
Welcome Spring! Rejoice! Rejoice!

Spring is coming! come, my brother,
Let us rove with one another,
To our well remembered wild-wood,
Flourishing in Nature's childhood;
Where a thousand flowers are springing,
And a thousand birds are singing;
Where the golden sunbeams quiver,
On the verdure-girdled river;
Let our youth of feeling out,
To the youth of Nature shout,
While the waves repeat our voice,
Welcome Spring! Rejoice! REJOICE!

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HORNE ON THE PSALMS. PRICE $1 50.

A COMMENTARY on the Book of Psalms, in which their literal and historical sense, as they relate to King David and the People of Israel, is illustrated, and their application to Messiah, to the Church and to individuals is pointed out; with a view to render the use of the Psalter piensing and profitable to all orders and degrees of Christians. by George Lord. Bishop of Norwich, and President of Magdalen College, Oxford, to which is prefixed an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Edward Irving, Minister of the Caledonian Church, London, with a memoir of the life of the author.

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It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing wash, during traveling or exposure to the sun, dust or harsh wind, and after the injurious degree of heat left in crowded assemblies

To gentlemen afflicted with a tenderness of the skin in shaving, the use of the Nymph Soap will be found to allay all cuticular irritation occasioned by common soap or cream, or the climate, which like that of the United States, where the variation of the weather sets aside all chances of calculations, and where exhalations and damp, together with rough wind, exist throughout a great portion of the year, the Nymph Soap, or Eau Divine de Venus, has proved an invaluable preservative of the skin, and its extraordinary efficacy, deserves a place among the household treasures of every family.

The above valuable toilet article is prepared by Jules Hauel, No. 46 South Third street, Philadelphia, and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., wholesale and retail Agents for Pittsburgh and the west, corner of 6th and Wood streets. mar20

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR MARCH, 1845.
N. B. CRAIG · · · J. F. KELLY · · · A. WYLIE, JR.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1845

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots · · · · · · · · · · 3@3¼
Pearls · · · · · · · · · · 4@4½
Scorchings · · · · · · · · 3@3½
Saleratus · · · · · · · · 4½@4¾
Ale—₱ bbl.
XX Ale · · · · · · · —@7,00
Common · · · · · · · —@5,00
Axles—₱ lb.
Axles · · · · · · · · · · 8 @9
Beans—₱ bushel.
Common · · · · · · · 70 @ 75
Small white · · · · 87 @100
Bristles—₱ lb
American · · · · · · 33 @40
Bating—₱ lb.
Superior · · · · · · · — @ 9
Common · · · · · · · — @ 7
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size · · · · 2,25 @2,37
Small size · · · · · —@ —
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow · · · · · · · 25 @27
Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms · · · · · 50,00@30,00
Brooms—₱ dozen.
Mercenantable · · · 1,00@1,50
Shaker · · · · · · · 2,00@2,25
Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak · · · · —@4,00
Black Oak · · · · · · —@3,00
Hemlock · · · · · · · 2,50@3,00
Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river · · · · · — @ 3¾
From wagon · · · · · —@—
Cotton—₱ lb.
Tenn'ee & Alabam 5¼@ 7
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1 · · · · · · · 10 @12½
Cocoa, prepared · · · —@22
Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped · · · · · — @ 7½
Pittsburgh Star · · · 20 @—
Cincinnati do · · · · —@21
Sperm, best brands — @33
Do interior · · · · · · —@30
Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10 · · · · · 14 @14½
" 11 to 13 · · · · · · —@15
" 14 to 16 · · · · · · —@16
Increasing ½@1c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen.
No. 500 · · · · · · · · — @ 8
" 600 · · · · · · · · — @ 7
" 700 · · · · · · · · — @ 6
" 800, 900, 1000 — @ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb · · · · @23
Carpet Chain · · · · · · @25
Cotton Wick · · · · · · @25
Candle Wick · · · · · · @15
Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white · · · · 12@
St. Domingo · · · · · · 6 @ 6¼
Laguayra · · · · · · · 7¼ @ 7¾
Rio · · · · · · · · · · 6¼ @ 7¾
Havana · · · · · · · · — @ —
Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers' · · · · · · · 29 @30
Sheathing · · · · · · · 29 @30
Bolt · · · · · · · · · · @35
Old · · · · · · · · · · 16 @18
Cordage—By coil ₱ lb
Manilla · · · · · · · · @10
White Rope · · · · · · · @10
Tarred · · · · · · · · · @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine · · · @ 9
" " com'n — @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen
Extra Long · · · · · · —@2,50
Long · · · · · · · · · · @1,75
Common · · · · · · · · —@1,25
Plough Lines · · · · · —@ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz.
40 yd 6 thr'd · · · · · —@3,00
20@30 do do · · · · · 1,50@2,25
Plough Lines · · · · · —@ 75
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb, net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order · · · · · · · · —@3
Bevel & gearage do · · · —@3½
Light machinery do · · · —@4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do · · · · · · —@2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in · · · · · —@3
over 10 in · · · · · · —@2
Grate Bars · · · · · · · —@2¾
Hollow ware assort'd —@3½
Sad Irons · · · · · · · · —@5
Counter weights · · · · —@50
Dog Irons · · · · · · · · —@2½
Tailors and Hatters' Irons · · · · · · · · —@6
(10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.)
Wagon boxes · · · · · · —@3
Dearborn " ₱ set · · · —@50
Tea kettles doz · · · 7,50@8,00
Waffle Irons · · · 10,00@12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar · · · · · · —@ 2,25
24 in. bow front · · · —@ 2,25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Tinstle, Nashua, Appleton, &c · · · 7 @ 7½
38 Laurel & Bruns-wick · · · · · · · · — @ 7½
Pittsburgh · · · · · · — @ 6½
Light · · · · · · · · · 5½@ 6
Waltham fine · · · · · — @ 9
Bleached · · · · · · · 8 @ 9
4-4 do Long cloths · 9 @13
Ticklings—
33 Sto · · · · · · · · · · @11
Rochester · · · · · · · @14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c · · · · 18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk 9 @ 9½
Bleached do · · · · · 10½@11
Prints—
Common · · · · · · · · 6 @ 9½
Good style Madder colors · · · · · · · 8 @14
Merrimack & Fall River Blue · · · · 11½@12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes · · · · · · · · · · 15 @17
Alum · · · · · · · · · · — @ 4
Assafœtida · · · · · · 25 @ 28
Arrow Root · · · · · · · 8 @10
Aquafortis · · · · · · · 10 @11
Borax, refined · · · · · 20 @25
Balsam, Peru · · · · 2,00@2,25
Do Copavia · · · · · · 35 @ 45
Brimstone · · · · · · · 4½@ 5
Camphor, refined 62½@75
Chloride Lime, cask 8 @ 9
Cochineal · · · · · · 1,75@2,00
Cream Tartar · · · · · 21 @22
Copperas · · · · · · · · 2 @ 2½
Glue · · · · · · · · · · 12 @13
Gals · · · · · · · · · · 20 @25
Gum Arabic · · · · · · 31 @37
Copal · · · · · · · · 33 @37
Dragon's blood · · · · 37 @47
Shellac · · · · · · · · 16 @18
Mastic · · · · · · · 1,20@1,25
Ipecac · · · · · · · · · 75 @87
Jalap, powdered · · · · 80 @ 85
Litharge · · · · · · · · 5½@ 6
Liquorice Root · · · · · 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball · · · · 18 @20
Lac Dye · · · · · · · · 25 @28
Magnesia, carb · · · 31 @37
Manna, Flake · · · · · 62 @75
Manilla, Umbro · · · · 20 @22
Madder, Common · · 18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey · · · · 20 @50
Oil Vitriol · · · · · · · 4½@ 5
" Castor · · · · · · 88@1,00
" Cassia · · · · · · 6,00@6,50
" Cloves · · · · · · 2,75@3,00
" Lemon · · · · · · 2,00@2,25
" Peppermint · 3,50@4,00
Opium, Turkey · · · · 3,75@4,00
Quinine · · · · · · · · 3,00@3,25
Rhubarb, root · · · · · 68 @75
Sal Amnoni · · · · · · 20 @25
Sal Soda · · · · · · · · 4½@ 5
Senna · · · · · · · · · · 18 @25
Tartaric Acid · · · · · 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue · · · · · 10 @11
Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood · · · · · · · · 5½@ 7
Fustic · · · · · · · · · 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped · 2½@ 3
Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished · · · · · · · · 11 @12
Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky · · · · · · · 29 @28
Ohio & Penn'a · · · · · 24 @28
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd · · · · @25
Soft · · · · · · · · · · 19 @20
Hard · · · · · · · · · — @11
Currants, Zante · · · — @12½
Filberts · · · · · · · · · 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey · · · · · 15 @16
Malaga · · · · · · · · · @12
Raisins, Muscatel · · · — @ —
Bunch · · · · · · · · 3,12@3,25
Bloom · · · · · · · · —@ —
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx 2,50@3,00
Oranges do · · · · · · —@ —
Peaches dry, bush 1,25@1,37
Apples dry · · · · · · 70 @ 75
Apples green, bbl 1,00@1,75
Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick · · · · · · —@15,00
Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore, via Canal.
Flour ₱ bbl · · · · · · · @75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Leaf Tallow, &c · · · · · 50@56
Feathers · · · · · · · 85@90
Fur & Peltries · · · · · @ —
Wool · · · · · · · · · · @85
Rags · · · · · · · · · · @ —
Ashes · · · · · · · · · · @45
Oil of all kinds · · · 50@56
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy · · · @ —
To Cleveland, " · · · @ —
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati · · · · · @ —
Louisville · · · · · · · @ —
St. Louis · · · · · · · · @ —
Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands · · · 3,02@3,75
Superfine, · · · · · 3,37@3,50
Scratched · · · · · · · @ —
Fine · · · · · · · · · · @ —
Rye Flour · · · · · 2,50@2,62
" hf. bbls · @ —
Buckwheat, · · · · · · @
" hf. bls @
Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran · · · · · · · · · · @ 8
Shorts · · · · · · · · · 9 @10
Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No 1 · · · · —@13,50
No 1 hf-bbls · · · —@ 7,00
No 2 · · · · · · · · · —@11,50
No 2 hf-bbls · · · —@ 6,00
No 3 · · · · · · · · 8,50@ 9,00
No 1 kitts · · · · · —@ —
Herring, No. 1 · · 5,50@ 6,25
No 2 · · · · · · · · 4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No. 1 · · · —@17,00
No 2 · · · · · · · · —@ —
Shad · · · · · · · · · —@ 8,50
Cod, ₱ lb · · · · · · · —@ 4
Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ₱ gross · · · · —@9,00
Pint, do · · · · · · · · —@7,00
Madeira wine, 5 & 6 to gallon · · · · —@9,00
Claret, ₱ gross · · · · —@9,00
Window Glass—₱ box—
City brands.
8x10 · · · · · · · · · 2,50@2,75
10x12 · · · · · · · · 3,70@3,75
12x18 · · · · · · · · 5,70@9,00
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24 · · · · · · 12,00@15,00
Country brands.
8x10 · · · · · · · · · 1,70@2,12
10x12 · · · · · · · · 2,50@3,12
Gunpowder—₱ keg.
FFFG · · · · · · · · · 5,50@6,00
Eagle, 6½ lbs · · · · —@3,00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters · · · · · · · —@7,00
FFFG do · · · · · · · —@4,00
Eagle do in papers —@6,00
Rock powder · · · 3,50@4,00
Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat · · · · · · · · 65 @70
Rye · · · · · · · · · · 40 @42
Oats · · · · · · · · · · 16 @16½
Corn · · · · · · · · · · 28 @33
Barley · · · · · · · · 65 @75
Glue—₱ lb.
Pittsb. common · · · · —@12½
Ginseng—₱ lb.
Ginseng · · · · · · · · —@25
Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy · · · · · · · —@ 7,00
Clover · · · · · · · · —@ —
Straw, 100 bdls. —@—
Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri · · · · · · · · 9 @12
Spanish · · · · · · · · 15½@17½
Do salted · · · · · · · 9 @12
Do kips ₱ skin · 1,25@1,62
Green · · · · · · · · · —@ 3½
Hemp—₱ lb.
Missouri & Ky · · · · · @ 4
Manilla · · · · · · · · · @—
Hops—₱ lb
First sort '44 · · · · · 14 @16
Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb · · · · · · 1,62@1,75
Spanish · · · · · · · · 1,20@1,30
Manilla · · · · · · · · 1,00@1,25
Lead—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig · · · · · · 3¾@4
Bar · · · · · · · · · · 4½@4¾
Common sizes Pipe · · 6 @6½
Sheet · · · · · · · · · · —@6
Leather—₱ lb.
Sole Baltimore · · · 18 @20
New York · · · · · 14½@17½
Damaged · · · · · · 13 @15
Slaughter · · · · · · 18 @20
Skirting · · · · · · · · 21 @23
Harness, black · · · 19 @21
Bridles, black, per doz sides · · · · 30,00@36,00
Russet do · · · · · · 36,00@42,00
Upper, finish'd · 24,00@28,00
Kips finished · · · 24,00@30,00
Calf skin do · · · 13,00@26,00
Lace Leather · 18,00@—
N. England Seating, No 1 ₱ dozen · 45,00@—
2 do · · · · · · 35,00@—
3 do · · · · · · 25,00@—
Sheep skins · · · · · · 2½@5
Lumber—From pile ₱ 1000 feet.
Pine, clear, inch · · · —@18,00
Common, " · · · —@ 8,50
Clear, 1½ " · · · —@27,00
Com'n 1½ " · · · —@12,75
Clear, 2 " · · · —@36,00
Com'n 2 " · · · —@17,00
Flooring clear 1 inch do · · · · —@ —
1 in common —@16,00
Oak do do · · · 28,00@30,00
Pine Shingles ₱ 100 · · · · · · 1,75@ 2,00
Laths, sawed, 100 —@—
Malleable Iron—₱ lb.
Malleable Iron · · · · · @15
Molasses—₱ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost · · · @—
" N Orleans · · · @45
New Orleans · · · · · · @—
Country · · · · · · · · @—
Naval Stores—
Rosin ₱ brl · · · · 2,50@2,75
Pitch · · · · · · · · · · @1,50
Tar, Allegheny · · · · · @1,25
" N. Carolina · · · · @1,00
Turpentine, gall · 50@ 55
Varnish, Copal · · 1,75@2,00
Oakum—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh · · · · · · · · @7
Oils—₱ gallon.
Linseed · · · · · · · · 72@ 75
Lard, City · · · · · · 60@ 62
Sperm, bleached · · · · @1,30
" unbleached · · · @1,15
" Fall · · · · · · 95@1,00
Whale · · · · · · · · · · @ 75
Paun-rs, ₱ bbl · 15,00@24,00
Paints—₱ lb.
Prus. Blue · · · · · 1,00@1,25
Lampblack · · · · · · · 6½@7
Span. Whiting · · · 1½@ 2
Chrome Green · · · · · 38 @55
" Yellow No 1 · 33 @35
" " No 2 · 25 @28
Brunswick Green · 15 @20
White Lead, dry · · 6½@ 7
" " oil, pure, keg · 1,65@1,75
" " No. 1 · · · 1,35@1,50
Red Lead · · · · · · · 7 @ 8
Yellow Ochre · · · · · 2½@ 3
Venetian Red · · · · · · No sales from first hands to our knowledge, and we quote 6@7c. nominally. Free receipts of Malaga Raisins and held at $3,12½@3,25 in lots.
Verdigris · · · · · · · 34 @38
Pig Metal—₱ ton.
Allegheny.
No. 1 Foundry · 27,00@28,00
" Forge · · 27,00@28,00
Hanging Rock.
No. 1 Foundry · @30,00
" Forge · · · —@29,00
Tennessee.
Tennessee · · · 25,00@29,00
Plaster Paris—₱ ton
Plaster Paris · · · · —@14,50
Provisions—
Bacon Hams · · · · · · 6½@7
" Shoulders · · · 4½@4¾
" Sides · · · · · · 5¼@5½
Aground, city cure · 5½@5¾
" country cure · 4½@4¾
Lard, No 1, in kegs · · —@6
" " 2, in kegs · · · —@5
" " 1, in bbls · 6 @6½
Butter " 1, in kegs · 7 @7½
" " 1, in roll · 10½@12½
Cheese, W. Reserve · 5 @6
" Goshen · · · · —@8
" Pine Apple · —@—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ₱ bbl · · · · · —@3,50
Do Butter · · · · · · · —@1,25
Potatoes—₱ bushel.
Mercer · · · · · · · · · @37½
Neshannocks · · · · · · @20
Rags—₱ lb.
Country mixed · · · · 2½@3
Do good white · · · · 3¼@4
Rice—₱ lb.
Rice · · · · · · · · · · 4 @4½
Seeds—₱ bushel.
Clover · · · · · · · 3,12½@3,25
Timothy · · · · · · 1,25 @1,37½
Flaxseed · · · · · · 1,00 @1,04
Spices—₱ lb
Cloves · · · · · · · · · 33 @35
Cassia, in Mats · · · · · @22
Ginger · · · · · · · · · 10 @11
Nutmegs · · · · · · · · @125
Pepper · · · · · · · · · 11 @11½
Alspice · · · · · · · · · @15
Snakeroot—₱ lb.
Virginia · · · · · · · · @12½
Seneca · · · · · · · · · @25
Soap—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh yellow · · · —@5
Cincinnati yellow · · · —@4½
Chillic

PITTSBURGH—MARBH 17, 1845.

☞ Messrs. N. B. Craig, Esq., and Hon. Harmar Denny, we understand, have returned home, after some months spent in the East, to watch over the interests of Pittsburgh, in relation to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Their indefatigable labors and efforts to promote the interests of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania, and to present our claims before the Legislature, and to the citizens of Baltimore and Philadelphia, merit the encomiums of our citizens, and we doubt not these gentlemen will receive their hearty and sincere thanks.

We understand that it is the general impression that the bill now before the Senate granting the right of way to the Railroad will pass, and becoma a law, in which event we trust the Company will accept it, and commence the work at once.

The Monongahela Slack Water.

We ask the attention of the public at home and abroad, to the statement under our Commercial head respecting this Improvement. We confess that on examination of the books, politely allowed us by Mr. M'Elroy, the present very attentive Supervisor of the company, we were surprised —perhaps "astonished" would more fully express our feelings—to see the great increase during the three weeks past. The success of the work is now firmly established, and the trade and travel which heretofore went to Wheeling is coming down to this city. To prove this we will mention two facts: On Thursday night, 114 passengers arrived in the packet, and of these 81 were stage passengers. On Friday night there were about 60, and this has been about the average, but the number is increasing with great rapidity.

By a reference to the imports in to-day's paper, it will be seen that 135 packages of merchandise were received by the Massachusetts, consigned to houses in Wheeling, such as Forsyth & Baker, Clarke Dorsey & Co!!! Nor are these the first lots. Never let the Wheeling Times talk about Pittsburgh and her big ditches more. These are arguments which never can be answered.

We call the attention of Merchants East and West to the immense superiority of the Monongahela Improvement as a route for travel or shipment to Baltimore, over the old one *via* Wheeling —this latter city is compelled to acknowledge it by such facts as are absolutely irrefutable. Goods consigned to Wheeling come through Pittsburgh! How much better to consign them to the Commission Merchants of this city and save the delay and charges by the Wheeling route.

Fatal Duel.—The Columbia (S. C.) Carolinian says: "An affair of honor came off near the Hampton Course, at Augusta, on Thursday, the 20th ult., between Major John Partlow, of Abbeville district, and John G. Burton, Esq., of Newberry district, South Carolina. They fought with muskets, at ten paces, and Mr. Burton fell mortally wounded at the first fire. He was conveyed to Hubbard's Hotel, Hamburg, and died ten hours afterwards. These gentlemen had married each other's sisters, and the difficulty which led to this fatal result is said to have originated in private affairs, of which the public should know nothing."

Allen A. Hall is again to become the editor of the Nashville Whig, from which he has been separated for some years, by service as Charge des Affaires to one of the South American Republics. Mr. Norvell, who has performed the duties of editor ably and acceptably, retires. It is hardly necessary to say that the paper will still be Whig—"years of study and reflection in a distant land," Mr. Hall says, "has made him in heart and soul, more than ever, if that be possible, a Whig." The Whig will be published tri-weekly, and a country paper will be issued in book form, extra large octavo, to be called *The Politician*.

Strange Developements.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier, writing from Rochester, New York, makes some strange developements. The subject of his letter is the spring elections in New York, the means by which the Locofocos have contrived to keep their power in that State, and the causes of the success of the Whig party in the spring elections so far. He says the political abolition movement was originated and fomented, for the purpose of dividing and distracting the Whigs, by Locofocos of the bitterest kind. Their object was to overthrow the Whig administration, in which they succeeded. He says:

"But let me be a little more explicit—and I speak from my *own personal knowledge* when I say, that nine-tenths of the articles published in the Abolition organ in this city, during the years 1841 and '42, were written by Henry O'Reilly, since editor of the Albany Atlas!! (Locofoco,) and the balance of the articles in that paper were written by a still more violent Locofoco. But now, the rank and file of the Abolition party are getting their eyes open to the profligacy of their leaders, and are coming back to the Whig ranks; and this is the secret of the great success that is every where attending the Whig party in the county elections. We are carrying everything before us, and will carry the Legislature in the fall, by a handsome majority, unless Nativeism, or some other third party, is played off to our destruction. It is from Nativeism, now, that we have the most to apprehend."

New and Extraordinary Movement in the "Native" Party—Formation of a Secret Political Society.—A new and extraordinary movement has taken place amongst the most bigoted and intolerant portion of the "native" party in this city. This is the formation of a secret society, under the title of the "Order of the United Americans," which, whilst adopting some of the benevolent, or mutual insurance regulations of the "Odd Fellows," is yet understood and designed to be political in its character and objects. None but members of the "native" party are eligible for admission, and of them only such as may be approved of by the initiated. Three black balls exclude a candidate. It is to have its "grand chapter," or, as it is styled in its constitution, its "Arch-Chancery," and "subordinate chapters," and the scheme is so constructed, that when its subordinate chapters are placed throughout the Union, it may give effect to its secret decrees from one end of the country to the other.

This strange society, surpassing in impudence any thing yet exhibited in this country, declares that its "Political action will be adapted to the exigency of the crisis that may arise." That is, it is limited to one object. The members are pledged to "act as with the heart and impulse of one man, and truly and faithfully conform to the will of the majority of their order."—*N. Y. Herald.*

The above, if true, is a very serious matter, and deserving the attention of every good citizen. This country has been cursed enough by secret societies professing to be wholly benevolent in their character, but which have been prostituted to selfish ends. How then will it be with a secret association professedly proscriptive and political? We hope for the sake of humanity and the country, the Herald's statemen is not true—if true, let uncompromising war be waged against it from the start. The best of secret societies are wrong in their origin and progress. They are selfish from their very nature, and should be discouraged and frowned upon by every good citizen.

"What is our Duty!"

Our remarks under this head, recommending the raising of the banner of repeal, are copied by the Cincinnati Atlas, which paper appends the following remarks:

We look apon the above doctrine of Repeal, under the circumstances, to be sound and proper. If our Government make a treaty or contract in a case where they have the clear Constitutional power to do so, we could not, without a violation of national faith, annul such treaty or contract. But in a case where they clearly have no power, and violate both the spirit and forms of the Constitution, in forming an illegal compact, such acts are not binding upon either party, and may be repealed and annulled by a subsequent administration. Neither the Government of the United States, nor that of Texas, have any power in their respective Constitutions to enter into the compact of Annexation; and that both parties well know. The right of Repeal then follows as a matter of course.

Let the banner of Repeal be raised then, and be kept flying until this foul deed of Annexation shall be annulled, and the down-trodden, Constitution be restored.

The Albany Evening Journal, on this subject it speaks out boldly and in the right strain. It says:

If Congress can legislate for the *extension* of Slavery, it can also Legislate for its *suppression*. If Congress can enlarge our territorial limits for the avowed and undisguised purpose of Slavery, it can and shall hear the demands for Freedom and Emancipation! Nor let the South complain. It is they, not we, who have brought up this question. What one Congress can resolve, another can *abrogate*. Let, then, Slavery be abolished in Texas, or the resolution of Annexation be rescinded.

From the N. Y. Courier of March 11.

Our Mexican Relations.—The recent action of our National Legislature in regard to the Annexation of Texas, turns anxious attention to the proceedings of Mexico. That power proclaimed, repeatedly, in the most emphatic terms, through her accredited agents, that the Annexation of Texas to the United States would be regarded by her as a declaration of war. We have nevertheless indulged the hope that the modified form in which this great act was consummated, and the reported good offices of the Foreign Ministers resident at Washington, might prevent hostile action; and that the whole difficulty might be arranged by mutual negotiations.

This expectation was not a little strengthened by the fact, that the Mexican Minister up to Saturday morning last had not demanded his passports. This ground of hope, it will be seen, is removed. The following letter, received in this city yesterday, is from a source which entitles, not only its statement of facts, but its slightest conjectures, to the most respectful consideration.

From a Private Letter.

Washington, Sunday March 9, 1845.

Mr. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, wrote a letter to the Secretary of State, yesterday afternoon, announcing that his mission was closed, and demanded his passports. At the same time he sent round a circular to the Ministers of other Governments here, protesting in strong language, against the resolutions of the two Houses for the annexation of Texas. He has said he shall sail from New York on the 20th of this month.

The general opinion prevailing in the circle of the principal Foreign Ministers resident here, and especially of those who have been in Mexico, and who are acquainted with the persons now in power in that country, there is reason to know, is, that Mexico will remonstrate, protest and denounce the proceeding in an angry manner, but that she will not commit any immediate breach of the peace. It has been reported that she may even go to the length of non-intercourse, but it is not thought by any of them that she will resort immediately to war.

It is said, that Mr. Pakenham and Mr. Calderon De Barca, the Spanish Minister here, both of whom have been long in Mexico, speak very well of the persons now in power, in Mexico. They say they are among the wisest and best of the public men in that ill-governed and ill-fated country. It is believed their temper will be pacific, so far as such a temper can be indulged in the excited and indignant state of feeling, which it is admitted on all hands, exists with all the Mexican people.

For one, I entertain serious fears. Mexico is smarting under a sharp sense of injury, and both Government and people may be willing to plunge into war, reckless of consequences, or counting on the sympathy of other States.

THE LIBERTY PARTY.

The conviction that the election of Mr. Polk was in a great degree brought about by political abolitionists, presses so heavily it would seem on the leader of that mischievous party, James G. Birney, as to have induced him to make an apologetic statement for the course pursued by it in reference to the Presidential election. We have not seen this statement, but find in the Albany Evening Journal this extract, which as abundantly significant we copy:

"But suppose we had all voted for Mr. Clay—suppose him elected, and Texas was kept out—where would have been the Liberty party? Scattered among slave holders and their allies, without having accomplished any thing. The Liberty party would not have been in existence at this time. It would have been completely dissolved."

Here is the true expression of this so-called Liberty party. Their existence, their craving of agitation, their power for mischief, their hopes of personal advantage and dreams of personal ambition, are calmly balanced against the welfare of the country and the harmony of the Union. Mr. Clay, they admit, might have been elected, Texas would have been kept out, universal confidence and universal prosperity would have been spread over the land; but where, then—the question is *Mr. Birney's*, not ours—"where would have been the Liberty party?" What matters where, if the country and the Constitution had been safe.

The reverse of the medal is, that the Liberty party survives; while the Constitution has received a deadly stab, and Slavery a new and mighty impetus.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Horrid Tragedy.—We are required as a chronicler, to perform the sad duty of recording the sudden and tragic death of our friend Clifton R. Thompson, Esq., of Fayette. He fell on the 4th, by the hand of his brother-in-law, the Hon. Henry Daniel. The circumstances, as we learned them, are briefly these; Thompson had brought a suit against Daniel, in the Montgomery Circuit Court, for the recovery of a debt payable to T.'s brother. Daniel had procured the continuance of the case, and on the fatal day was endeavoring to procure another continuance, for which object he had filed an affidavit. Thomson, in resisting the motion, stated that the affidavit contained slanderous or libellous allegations. Daniel defied him to repeat that assertion. Thompson repeated it, when Daniel, in open court, before the face of the Judge, instantly drew a pistol and shot him through the heart! He sunk on the floor and expired in three minutes!

Daniel was immediately lodged in jail.

Thompson was a most amiable gentleman in private life and a highly respectable member of the Lexington bar. He was deservedly a great favorite in the county of Fayette, where he was born, reared, and buried. He was one of the representatives of that county in the Kentucky Legislature, in the session of 1843-4.—*Frankfort Commentator.*

The Choctaw Indians.—The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 18th, referring to this tribe of Indians, has the following:

"The last remains of this once powerful tribe are now crossing our ferry on their way to their new home in the Far West. To one who, like the writer, has been familiar to their bronze inexpressive faces from infancy, it brings associations of peculiar sadness, to see them bidding here a last farewell perhaps to the old hills which gave birth, and are doubtless equally dear, to him and them alike. The first playmates of our infancy were the young Choctaw boys of the then woods of Warren county. Their language was once scarcely less familiar to us than our mother English. We know, we think, the character of the Choctaw well. We knew many of their present stalwart braves in those days of early life when Indian and white alike forget disguise, but in the unchecked exuberance of youthful feeling show the real character that policy, and habit may afterwards so much conceal; and we know that, under the stolid stoic look he assumes, there is burning in the Indian's nature, a heart of fire and feeling, and an all-observing keenness of apprehension, that marks and remembers every thing that occurs and every insult he receives. Cuni at a hah! They are going away! With a visible reluctance which nothing has overcome but the stern necessity they feel impelling them, they have looked their last on the graves of their sires—the scenes of their youth—and have taken up their slow toilsome march, with their household, gods among them, to their new home in a strange land. They leave names to many of our rivers, towns and counties; and so long as our State remains, the Choctaws, who once owned most of her soil, will be remembered."

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, Wednesday, March 12, 1845.

Dear Sir:—To-morrow is the day of battle—we shall have the various factions of the "harmonious Democracy" fighting for the spoils, or perchance whipped into the traces, and pulling sullenly in the car of the more fortunate leader, for experience has proved them a *whippable* article, if I must coin a word to suit the party. The caucus to-night *may* settle the question, but that is doubtful. If all the party attend in secret caucus, the refractory will be tamed, that's certain. The usual modesty of the would-have-been tory has not failed him on this occasion, and we had him in the Hall to-day, boring incessantly for the Senator's chair.

In the House to-day the appropriation bill was taken up and variously amended. The State Librarian's salary was cut down from $730 to $500 per annum, the vote reconsidered and lost—again reconsidered and carried, and so it stands. The Locofoco reformers will make another desperate effort to increase it to-morrow, and may by party drill succeed.

The District Judge of Lancaster county was cut down from $2,500 to $1,600—which is the usual salary, and an attempt made to reduce that of the Supreme Judges, but as the members knew the Court would decide it unconstitutional they wisely deemed it better to let it alone.

These were all the important amendments passed or proposed. When it passes the House you shall have the items.

The act erecting the county of Lackawana passed the House. Lawrence county will be taken up to-morrow I understand.

Mr. Bigham read in place a bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania phalanx, which was referred to the committee on corporation.

In Senate Mr. Gibbons made an excellent speech in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill, extending to the hour of adjournment. In the afternoon he was indisposed and unable to proceed, and the bill was postponed until to-morrow. The bill rechartering the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia passed finally, but nothing else of importance was done.

A word as to the caucus. As I sit writting in the Hall at 8 o'clock, the leaders are busy collecting their forces. Some ten or a dozen Locos are sitting quietly writing letters; amongst them McKinley of York, three of the Berks county delegation, &c. &c.

Mr. O'Brien of Perry, Senator Champneys and others are endeavoring apparently to coax them from their determination to stay out. With some they succeed, others resist all endeavors so far. What will be done I cannot say—but it would be amusing to witness the scene were it not so degrading.

P. S.—9 P. M. The Democrats, contrary to all expectations, have nominated Hon. Geo. W. Woodward of Luzerne county. But forty-eight members of the seventy-four Democrats attended; he received ten on the first, twenty on the second, and twenty-five in the third ballot—*one* majority of the slim caucus. The Cameron men fear a deep game on the part of Ingersoll's friends, and consider Judge W. a "man of straw" to deceive them, and prevent Gen. C. from getting any of the Native votes, as the Judge is considered somewhat *dyed* in that doctrine—*Nous verrons*, as Ritchie says when he doesn't know what else to say.

Harrisburgh, March 13, 1845.

Dear Sir:—After an excited session of four hours, Gen. Cameron (as I predicted) has been chosen U. S. Senator on the 5th ballot by the Whigs, Natives and anti-caucus Democrats. The Woodward men made every effort to adjourn, but in vain. Gen. C. has, I understand pledged himself for distribution and protection, and the Whigs, supported him to defeat Judge Woodward who is accused of entertaining free trade views. This election has sown dissensions among the Locos which will not be healed *this* session. I send you the votes.

The Legislative peoceedings are void of interest to-day—you shall hear to-morrow.

Democrats.	I	II	III	IV	V
Gen. S. Cameron,	11	24	43	55	67
G. W. Woodward,	54	53	55	55	55
David R. Porter,	0	4	1		
Chas. J Ingersoll,	1	1			
Richard Rush,	1	1	1	1	
H. W. Smith,	1	2			
Thos. S. Bell,	0	2	1	0	1
Jno. R. Kane,	2				
Albert C. Ramsey,	2				
Saml. D. Ingham,	1				
Whigs.					
Jno. Banks,	10	8	5	2	1
Jas. Cooper,	11	14	6	1	0
Jos. R. Ingersoll,	4	7	5	4	2
H. Denny,	3				
W. Forward,	2				
Alex. Thompson,	3	3	3		
Geo. Chambers,			1	2	
Jas. Irvine,	3	1	1		
Jno. Sergeant,	1	2			
Wm. Hiester,	4				
Townsend Haines,	3				
Horace Binney,	1				
Theo. D. Cochran,					1
Daniel Steiner,	2				
Mt. Dan Magehan,	1				
Jno. C. Kunkle,	1				
Geo. Sharswood,	1				
Jno. M. Scott,			1		
Chas. Gilbons,			1	1	
Natives.					
Peter A. Browne,	6	5	5	7	1
Eman'l C. Reigart,	2	2	1		
Hon. Jno. R. Jones,	1	1			
Wm. L. Banning,		1	1		
Wm. Hollinshead,				1	

FROM WASHINGTON.

On Thursday the 12th inst., the following nominations were confirmed by the Senate, viz: Elijah F. Purdy, Surveyor of the port of New York; Alex. H. Everett, of Mass., Commissioner to China; W. H. Holk, of Tenn., Charge de Affaires to Sardinia; J. G. Jewett, of Maine, Charge de Affaires to Peru; B. F. Butler of N. Y. District Attorney for Southern N. Y.; B. G. Shields of Alabamr, Charge de Affaires to Venezuela; John Davis of Pa., Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, Gen. R. Armstrong of Tenn., Consul to Liverpool; Wm. Parmenter of Mass., Navy Agent at Boston, together with some minor appointments. On Friday, J. H. Prentiss was confirmed as Marshall of the Northern District of New York; Prosper M. Wetmore Navy Agent at N. Y.; Jacob Kent, jr., Marshall of Vermont; Charles H. Aswell Chief Engineer of U. S. Navy. It was thought that the Senate would adjourn this day, Monday. The Hon. Mr. Bates of Mass., lies dangerously ill —his family are with him.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Agreeably to previous notice, a very large and highly respectable meeting of the Whigs and Antimasons of Jefferson township convened at the house of John Payne, to nominate a township ticket.

On motion, JOHN S. WILSON was chosen President, and Henry Heth appointed Secretary.

On motion, *Resolved*, That any person nominating a candidate for any of the offices to be now voted for, shall pledge himself that such candidate will abide by the decision of this meeting.

On motion, David Kenady, E. Percival and Samuel Kiddoo were appointed a committee to report resolutions to the meeting. The following ticket was then chosen:

Justices of the Peace—Erastus Percival, Hugh M'Elhinny.

Judge—William Lowrie.

Inspector—Amos Pierce.

Assessor—John Sheplar.

School Directors.—John S. Wilson, Henry Heth.

Supervisors—Thomas Morrow, Hugh Kenady

Overseers of Poor—Jonathan Walker, David Torrance.

Auditor—Henry Murry.

Town Clerk—George Sickman, Jr.

Constable—Thomas Bennet.

The committee reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, among which were the following:

5th. Resolved, That we believe it to be of vital importance to the permanency of our township organization, to put in nomination a full board of officers, to be supported by our party at the spring elections.

6th. Resolved, That laying aside all personal preferences, we will unite our every effort to secure the election of the ticket just nominated, by all fair and honorable means, believing that the best way to accomplish our object is by voting for both our measures and our men.

7th. Resolved, That this meeting constitute a committee of vigilance, to be upon the ground at the opening of the polls. Adjourned.

JOHN S. WILSON, Pres't.

Henry Heth, Sec'y.

Prof. Locke, of Cincinnati, has been practising some experiments in "Electrology," in that city. Among other matters, a small model of the "iron coffin of Mahomet" is raised in the same vortex and suspended in space. The coffin is drawn up, and a blade passed all around it, to show that there is no real attachment to the coil which has drawn it up; it is also alternately drawn up and dropped, by forming and breaking the electrical circuit.

From Barbadoes.—By the arrival in this port of the brig Norris Stanly, from Turks Island in 10 days, we have dates from Barbadoes to the 10th ult. The papers are filled with details of the late disastrous fire at Bridgeton, by which 100 houses were destroyed, and the town thrown into the most painful state of wretchedness. The loss of property is represented as immense—all business at a stand—and the greatest want and misery pervading all classes of the community. The Government and Council had adopted every measure within their power to relieve the sufferers, but there was a spirit of almost desperation pervading the poorer classes, in consequence of their extreme destitution.

The markets were well supplied with American produce, and every thing was in demand.—*Phil. Morning Post.*

EUROPEAN AGENT.

THE subscriber would hereby inform the public that he has returned from Europe, and is prepared to settle the business of his late trip. Also to attend to all other matters connected with his Agency, upon as liberal terms as heretofore. Persons sending for their friends by this Agency, are informed that it is totally disconnected with any speculative shipping Agents, who so often deceive the unwary, as all passengers are shipped upon Packets on a private gentleman in Liverpool, who pays strict attention to their comfort, &c. &c. Drafts payable in either of the United Kingdoms. Should sufficient encouragement be offered, the subscriber will make two trips this year. JOSHUA ROBINSON.

European and General Agent,

Office St. Clair st., opposite Exchange Hotel.

mar 14-d1m&w3t

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE subscriber, having just returned from the Eastern cities, is now receiving a large stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which will be sold very cheap for cash.

The stock consists of a very large and general assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's wear, viz:

Black and colored Silks, rich, new style;
High colored Mous de Laines;
Chusans and Cashmeres, at 25 and 37½ cents;
Lupin's Tomb azines;
Black and colored Alpaccas;
Fine Woollen and Blanket Shawls;
Plain and embroidered Thibet Shawls;
Super or light Broche Shawls for spring;
High colored printed Thibet Shawls;
Very rich Barnize Shawls;
Dark Cancoo, good for 6¼ and 8cts per yard;
4-4 Dora Chintz;
Also, a beautiful assortment of new style Bonnet Ribbons, as low as 12cts per yard.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

French and English Broadcloths;
Black French Cassimeres;
Fancy Cassimeres;
Valentia, Satin and Marseilles Vesting;
Gloves, Silk and Linen Pocket Hdkfs;
Stocks, Suspenders, Collars, Cravats, &c., &c.

All at the lowest prices. GEO. S. SWARTZ.

m14 No 96 Market st.

Cough Balsam.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co:—Gentlemen: About a year since I used a bottle of your Cough Balsam in my family, and was so highly pleased with it that I have since kept it in the house as a standard remedy for coughs and colds. This winter I have recommended it to a number of my neighbors who have all used it with decided benefit. I would recommend it with confidence as an excellent remedy for coughs.

EPHRAIM ESTEP.

Lawrenceville, Feb. 20, 1845-feb 26

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons are here by notified that letters of Administration have this day been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of John Estep, late of Upper St. Clair Township, Allegheny county, deceased. Those persons having claims or demands against said deceased will please make known to me the same, properly authenticated, without delay. And all persons indebted to the said estate, will please call and settle the same immediately. JOHN CONNER, Administrator.

feb 16-wt* Upper St. Clair Township.

83 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

B. E. CONSTABLE respectfully invites the attention of his customers to a new lot of—

Splendid French Broche Shawls, Mode Green, Blue and Black grounds, all wool, just imported.
Rich Turkerri Shawls, newest style of pattern.
New style Cassimere Shawls, at $9, worth $14.
Blue plaid Cloth Cloakings.
High colored Gala Plaids.
5 cases prints, new style, at 6¼, 8, 9, 10 and 12½ cents. Received to-day. [nov 7-wtf

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 3½ miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Oh o.

Further information may be obtained by applying at No 9 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of James Rundle, late of Pine Township, Allegheny county, dec'd, are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said Jas. Rundle, dec'd, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

mh11-w6t* WM. RODGERS, Administrator.

Scarpa's Oil.—The Editor of a New York paper gives the following testimony in favor of the Medicine:

CURE FOR DEAFNESS.—A friend, whose word is most reliable, and, who has no possible interest in the matter, but one of gratitude, desires us to say that he has been cured of inveterate Deafness, by the use of *Scarpa's Acoustic Oil*, a Philadelphia medicine, which is not for sale in this city, but which he thinks ought to be, for the good of the afflicted. He has a sister who has also been cured by it. He earnestly advises all who are suffering from deafness to try the remedy, with an assurance that unless the case be extraordinary, the experiment will prove abundantly successful.—*N. Y. Trib.*

For sale at the Franklin Head printing office, 3d st., next door to Post Office, Pittsburgh. feb28-d&w3te

RICH FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

83 Market street, Pittsburgh.

B. E. CONSTABLE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has made extensive arrangements for the Fall and Winter trade, which will enable him to offer to purchasers the best and cheapest stock of

NEW FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

in this market

B. E. C. has received and opened a large assortment of Black and colored Silks, in great variety—rich, and the newest styles;
Cashmere d'Ecosse, latest Paris style;
Paris Moulin de Laines, newest designs;
Reps Cashmere, entirely new;
Chamelon Chusans, Tiesans;
Crape d'Cypress; Black Bombazines;
Splendid French Broche Shawls, latest importations;
Cashmere, Pompas sourand Turkard, do.
Plain and embroidered Thibet, mode colors and black;
Rich new style wool Shawls;
A large stock of low price wool Shawls, in stripes, figures and plaids;
New style French prints; American do., new fall patterns, from 6¼ cents upwards;
Lupins, French Merinos, AA quality, blue, black and mode colors;
Splendid Parisian style of Bonnet Ribbons;
A large stock of rich new do., from 12½ cents upwards;
Various styles of Neck and Cap do;
Artificial Flowers;
Bajou's Kid Gloves; new style do;
Ladies' Lace Caps, newest patterns;
English Thread Lace and Edgings;
Lisle, Gimpare, Ashburton and other styles of do;
Plain and figured nett for Caps, Capes and Veils;
Plain and hem-stitch Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Reviere do; Muslin Trimmings;
Blue black and colored Velvets;
Changeable Mode for Bonnets;
Black and French Olive Cloth for Ladies' Cloaks;
Figured French Merinos, for do;
Plain, figured, changeable Plaid Alpaccas;
High colored Gala Plaids, for children's wear.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

French, West of England and American Cloths;
New style Cassimeres; Vestings in great variety;
Rich Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, &c., &c.,

With every other article in the Dry Goods line, at the smallest possible advance from the first cost.

oct 2-wtf

Birmingham Bridge & Road Company.

A GREEABLE to Act of Assembly, passed the 3d day April, A. D. 1837, and revived by Act passed the 15th April, 1844, notice is hereby given that books of subscription for Stock in said Company, will be opened at the following places from 9 to 3 o'clock each day, viz:

At the house of Danl. Shawhan in the Borough of Birmingham, on Monday the 24th day of March next. At the Merchant's Hotel in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 25th, and at the house of B. Acker in Reeville, on Wednesday the 26th of March, when one or more of the Commissioners will be in attendance.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

JAS. PATTERSON, Jr., Sec'y.

feb24-d1w&sw2t4M

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1845.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have declared a dividend of three per cent on the cap tal stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 10th inst. m1 w3* JOHN THAW, Treasurer.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE, I have taken out letters of administration on the Estate of James Jordan, Sen., late of Plum tp. Allegheny county, deceased. All persons indebted are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

m4-w6* ROST. CAROTHERS, Executor.

SEWICKLEY HOTEL FOR RENT.

THIS well known tavern stand, with about 20 acres of prime land, including an orchard, now occupied by George C. Barnes, on the Pittsburgh and Beaver road belonging to the estate of Abshan Way, deceased, is for rent from the 1st day of April next. The house is large and well finished, and a sufficiency of stabling. It would be a desirable situation for a private family, convenient to places of worship, schools, post office, &c., and may have daily communications with Pittsburgh, by land or water.

For further information apply to John Caldwell, tanner, Pittsburgh, Richard Gray, Allegheny city; or to the subscriber, Postmaster at Sewickley Bottom P. O., near he premises. DAVID SLIMMONS.

nov 22-d3t&wtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

3 Improved Farms, 10 Town Lots, 100 Acres Timbered Land,

ALL situated in the county of Wabash, and State of Illinois, some of which is not surpassed in situation or improvements by any property in the county.

The above mentioned property, or a part, is offered for such goods as compose a country store: Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, or Pittsburgh manufactured articles; or for a good Farm in Pennsylvania, or a business stand in Pittsburgh. Any person wishing further information on the subject will receive prompt attention by addressing letters to the subscriber, post paid, at Mount Carmel, Wabash Co., Illinois.

oct 21-w6m WM. WOOD.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

A remarkable Cure effected by the use of Sellers' Liver Pills.

THOUGH an entire stranger to you, I avail myself of the privilege of bearing testimony to the inestimable value of your Liver Pills. On looking over the Pittsburgh Conference Journal, I perceive an appeal to the public in favor of your Pills, which prompts me to perform a duty that I have had in contemplation for some time. No person, acquainted with your Liver Pills, could imagine that you seek for any share of confidence for which they are not just or full entitled; nor do I hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it is the only pill deserving to be called the Liver Pill, and truly you may confidently expect the Liver Pill to survive them all."

After having suffered the horrors of dyspepsia Liver Complaint for several years, and having resorted to every means with in my reach—after having the aid and counsel of two able Physicians—at the end of five years found my flattering disease only palliated from time to time, still preying on my system—renewing with more violence.

About the 1st of July, 1838, owing to excessive exposure and fatigue, it began to renew a fearful aspect—I was in a quandary, but I had heard of your pills from a more authentic source than newspaper recommendations, and as almost a last resort to pills and drugs, I purchased a box of your Liver Pills.

After I had used them for four days copious discharges of bloody matter, apparently decayed liver, relieved me of the oppressive feelings in my breast, but was succeeded by acute pain, which notified me that I must use them more sparingly, which I accordingly did and I used nearly three-fourths of a box, (having given the balance to one of my friends, who bears testimony to their superiority) what was my astonishment when in less than one month after I had done taking them, to find myself in perfect health! Certainly a radical cure had been performed. I had never before found a medicine that would reach the foundation of the disease successfully without danger.

I am still in good health, and under Divine Providence refer to Sellers' Liver Pill as the efficient cause. They are undoubtedly the best family physic with which I am acquainted.

Sellers' Liver Pill should be known—universally known—they need no other recommendation.

Signed, O. T. HOBBS.

Prepared and Sold wholesale and retail by R. E. Sellers, No. 56, Wood St., Pittsburgh; sold also by H. P. Schwartz, and John Mitchell, Allegheny city.

DIRUE'IC PILL,

For the cure of that troublesome and distressing complaint called BACK ACHE.

Prepared and sold by Dr. J. SARGANT, Apothecary and Drugist, Federal street, Allegheny.

THE disease to which these celebrated pills are particularly applicable, is found to exist in the aged and infirm, the laborious and sedentary, and is commonly called *Back Ache*, or, more properly, obstructions or chronic inflammation of the Pancreas, Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder, &c., which is known by an acute and depressed pain in the small of the back, sometimes extending round the ilium to the abdomen; or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the inner part of the thigh. And many persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint are unable to endure violent exercise—others, when reclining, are unable to rise without assistance—and many, when stooping, have much difficulty in assuming an erect position.

Pine tp., Allegheny co.

Dr. Sargant:—I am glad to have the opportunity to recommend your pills, having been twelve years afflicted with the Back Ache. I have frequently been obliged to crawl on my hands and knees when I have got out of bed to get to a chair, and there sit, being unable to move. I was unable to do any kind of work, and my pain was beyond what any one could imagine.

Mr. James Cole recommended me to take your pills. I obtained a box when I came into town, and took some before I left your shop, and experienced immediate relief, and have never experienced the pains since; that is now seven years since. I wish you to give me some for a member of my family.

Yours respectfully, JAS. McCOMBES.

☞ Sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny city, and by his general Agents, J. KIDD & Co.

jan6 w1y No. 60, corner of 4th and Wood st.

PROSPECTUS

FOR

"THE TRUE AMERICAN."

A NUMBER of Kentuckians, slaveholders and others, propose to pu lish in the *City of Lexington*, a paper devoted to gradual and constitutional emancipatio , so as at some definite time to place our State upon the firm, safe and just basis of liberty. The time has come when a large and respectable party, if not a majority of the people, are prepared to take this subject up, and act so as to secure the end proposed without injustice to any, but with eminent benefit to all. A press is only necessary to give concentrated effort and final success by free conference of opinion and untrammeled discussion.

We propose to act as a *State party*, not to unite with any party, State or National; expect ng aid and encouragement from the lovers of liberty of all parties, we shall treat them with studied courtesy and forbearance so far as it may be consistent with the integrity of the principles which govern us.

It is not proposed that our members should cut loose from their old party associations. The press under our control will appeal *temperately* but *firmly* to the interests and reason, not to the passions, of our people: we shall take care rigidly to respect the legal rights of others, because we intend to *maintain our own*. We shall attempt to sustain in good faith the "*fre dom of the press.*" Whilst our organ will conscientiously vindicate and uphold the Christian morality in ethics, and constitutional republicanism in politics, its columns shall be open to all sec s in all things concerning human action: believing with Jefferson that there is no error so dangerous but that it may be left safely to the combat of reason, we utterly repudiate that false philosophy and time-serving expediency which c ters to the tyranny of opinion by excluding from the p ess whatever *does* not suit the fastidious astes of "patrons"—our readers shall not be our masters; if they love not truth they may go elsewhere. The times call for language plain, bold and true—our cause is good—our press shall be *independent* or cease to exist—designed to accomplish great purposes, to vindi ate principles of interest to all mankind, it shall subserve the eleva ion of no man, disdain personal denunciation, and share the glor, of its t iumphs among all its supporters. A native born Kenturkian has engaged to edit "*The True American*," and as his opinions and feelings are expressed in the above outline of party action, will be untrammeled in his independence, so long as he is faithful to the principles of his adoption.

"The True American" will be published weekly, in the City of Lexington, Ky., and it is proposed to make it embrace all the matter common in newspapers; especially will it regard the high place which labor holds in the economy of nature, and insist upon its enjoyment of a fair distribution of the products of capital. The size and appearance of the paper shall be as studiedly becoming and tasteful as its means will allow

TERMS.

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum payable in advance.

To any person or club taking 5 copies, ten dollars.

Numbers sent to persons not having once paid, to to be regarded as gratuitous

Advertisements according to current rates.

Bank notes of par value received from all parts of the Union, but Kentucky paper will be preferred. Letters to be directed to the undersigned, *post paid* in all cases.

The first number will be issued about the first of June, and all subscribers are desired to send in their names by the first day of May next.

C. M. CLAY,

on behalf of himself and others.

Lexington, Feb 19, 1845.

☞ Wm. C. Bell, Esq., is our sole Agent for his paper north of "Mason and Dixon's line."

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SS.

Register's Office, Feb. 22d, 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, and other persons concerned, that the undernamed Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said County, and that they will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said County, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 24th day of March next.

Account of Saml. P. Wilson and James Scott, Administrators of the Estate of Joshua Wilson, late of Elizabeth Township, dec'd.

Account of Chester Bidwell